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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## NEW SAVINGS BANK RECORD FOR STATE PROVEN BY REPORT

Commissioner Chapin Submits  
Statement Showing All  
Previous Increases to Be  
Outclassed.

## GENERAL ASSETS UP

Recommends That Insurance  
Policies Be Accepted by In-  
stitutions as Collateral for  
Loans.

The annual report of Bank Com-  
missioner Arthur B. Chapin read in the  
Legislature today shows, besides a  
large general increase in the assets of the  
banks and trust companies of the state,  
a total increase in the deposits in the  
savings banks of Massachusetts of  
\$33,581,751.45, this being a new record  
in the history of savings banks in this  
commonwealth.

The total banking capital of the state  
is \$1,740,826,107.29, divided among 180  
savings banks, 63 trust companies, 104  
co-operative banks, 4 collateral loan com-  
panies, 2 foreign banking corporations,  
64 steamship agencies receiving deposits  
and 1 life insurance company.

The total amount of money sent to  
foreign countries fails to reach the figure  
of last year and falls much further be-  
low that of two years ago. Italy, as  
usual, leads with \$2,137,204 as against  
\$3,107,405 for 1907; Russia, Great Brit-  
ain and Ireland, Greece, Austria-Hun-  
gary, Turkey in Europe and Asia, Fin-  
land, Sweden, Norway and Germany fol-  
low in the order named. The total  
amount sent is \$4,300,953 as against  
\$5,635,722 for 1907.

Discussing this the report says:  
"Three reasons are assigned by these  
bankers for the continued decrease; one  
being the growing disposition of the  
people to send their money through the  
medium of the postoffice, as the rate of  
exchange on small amounts is much more  
favorable; the second, that the increased  
cost of living compels them to use more  
money for their own home expenses; and  
the third, that many of these people  
were so deeply in debt, as a result of  
little work during the year 1908, that  
they were compelled to use their money  
to pay these obligations, rather than to  
send it abroad. Each of the 27 bankers  
receiving deposits for safe-keeping had  
many people on their list to whom they  
were obliged to advance money, to enable  
them to live during the winter of 1908-  
09."

The bank commissioner makes these  
recommendations:  
I hereby make the following recom-  
mendations for consideration and action  
during the ensuing year by the General  
Court:

"Whenever it shall appear to the bank  
commissioner that any corporation or  
individual banker, subject to the depart-  
ment, should be proceeded against or  
liquidated for any proper cause, the bank  
commissioner shall have the power to

(Continued on Page Five, Column Six.)

## EXPECT TO RAISE GYPSY MOTH FUND

WASHINGTON—In the agricultural  
appropriation bill for the next fiscal year,  
which is soon to be reported, there is one  
item of \$300,000 for the continuation of  
the investigation and for the extermina-  
tion of the gypsy moth, which has done  
so much havoc in Massachusetts and  
other New England states.

The department submitted an estimate  
for the appropriation of only \$250,000 for  
this work in the next fiscal year, but  
Representatives Roberts and Weeks in-  
sisted that it should be placed at the  
same figure as for the current year, and  
they were successful in having the \$50,  
000 additional named.

The Massachusetts representatives be-  
lieve the larger appropriation bill will be  
approved by the House and Senate.

## KNEW CLAIMANT, WOMAN ASSERTS

Mrs. Myron T. Russell of Louisville,  
N. Y., testified at the Russell will case  
hearing before Judge Lawton at the  
Cambridge probate court today that the  
claimant was the same person as "Jim"  
Rousseau who worked on her husband's  
farm in 1885. Mrs. Russell is acquainted  
with the entire Rousseau family, she  
said.

"William Walker of Montreal, a de-  
fective, was the next witness."

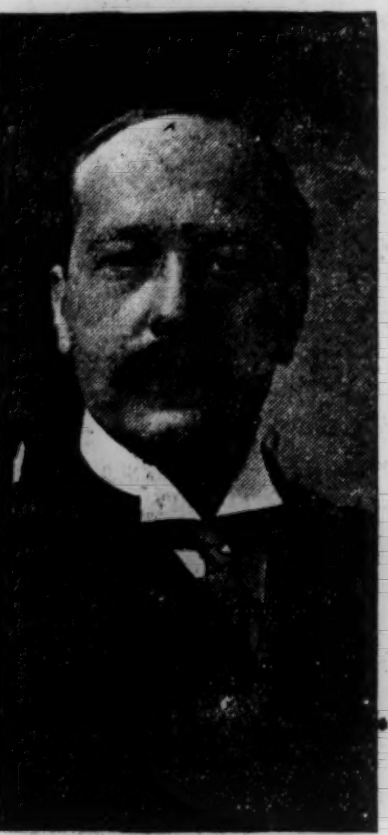
## FOUR TRUSTEES RESIGN

NEW YORK—At a meeting Wednes-  
day night of the board of trustees of  
First Church of Christ, Scientist, this  
city, the four remaining members of the  
old board handed in their resignations.

Those who resigned are Edward F. Hat-  
field, formerly chairman; John D. Hig-  
gins, Dr. John Franklin Crowell and  
Adolph Rusch.

The resignations were accepted and the  
vacancies, under the by-laws of the  
church, will be filled by the other trust-  
ees, the majority of whom were elected  
at the meeting of Tuesday night.

## Several Recommendations Made to Facilitate Banking Business in the Bay State



(Photo by Chickering.)  
**ARTHUR B. CHAPIN.**  
Massachusetts bank commissioner whose  
report was given to Legislature  
today.

## NAKED EYE SEES HALLEY'S COMET

Harvard College observatory declares  
that Halley's comet, which was easily  
detected without the aid of telescopes  
Wednesday soon after sunset by Leon  
Campbell, should be seen by the naked  
eye tonight about 10 degrees above the  
sun soon after sunset.

The comet is in the constellation Capri-  
cornus and Mr. Campbell determined its  
approximate position as in right ascen-  
sion 20 hours 30 minutes, and declina-  
tion minus 16.4 degrees.

## GOVERNORS OF FOUR STATES TALK TODAY ON DIVERGING TOPICS

Chief Executives of Idaho,  
South Carolina, Iowa and  
Arizona Are Heard by Con-  
ference Session.

## POWERS DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON—Irrigation, extradi-  
tion, mining and divorce were the ques-  
tions on which four governors spoke at  
today's session of the governors' confer-  
ence. Idaho's executive head, Governor  
Brady, talked on irrigation. Governor  
Ansels of South Carolina, followed with an  
address on extradition. Mining was the  
topic of Governor Sloan of Arizona.

The fourth address was by Governor  
Carroll of Iowa, on the divorce ques-  
tion. The formal addresses were fol-  
lowed by a general discussion on each  
of the subjects.

The alleged tendency toward en-  
croachment by the federal government  
upon the rights of the state was the  
topic of the subject.

## ARMY ENGINEERS COMPLETE PROVINCETOWN HARBOR PLAN

Boston Officials in Few Days Will Send Report to Wash-  
ington and Ask for Immediate Appropriation of  
\$145,000 so as to Begin Work in Spring.

The war department surveyors and  
engineers have completed their plans for  
extensive changes in Provincetown har-  
bor to preserve it as a harbor of refuge  
for vessels on the north Atlantic coast.

All the papers and maps are now in  
the hands of the local engineer. Steno-  
graphers are working on the final report,  
which will be sent to Washington this  
week. It is estimated that the cost will  
be \$145,000.

Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, chief  
of engineers, will have the plans sent  
direct to the federal House committee  
on river and harbor improvement, in  
hopes of receiving the appropriation from  
the present Congress. The local army  
officials are hopeful to commence the  
work early in the fall. The plan in-  
volves strengthening the beaches by the  
erection of improved style breakwaters.

The authority for the survey was ob-  
tained from the last Congress.

The project has the backing of influ-

## UNIONISTS MAKING STEADY GAINS WITH NO LOSS REPORTED

Many Liberal Seats Cap-  
tured and London Ends  
Election With Unionists 17  
Members in Majority.

## FORTY-SEVEN VOTE

LONDON—A wave of tariff reform  
swept over a majority of the constitu-  
encies, mostly county districts which  
voted for members of Parliament  
Wednesday, and the Unionists on com-  
pleted returns show a total net gain thus  
far of 58 seats.

The state of the parties as known at  
3 o'clock this afternoon was:  
Government coalition—Liberals, 132;  
Irish-Nationalists, 50; Laborites, 25;  
total 207.

Opposition—Unionists, 158.

The total net gain of 58 by the  
Unionists is of Liberal seats. The ag-  
gregate gains of the Unionists from 365  
elections complete were 69 while the  
Liberals had 10 and the Laborites 1 gain.

The contest at Westminster today  
brings the London borough elections to  
an end, as the sitting member, W. L. A.  
B. Burdett-Coutts, Unionist, is assured  
of reelection. The metropolis in the new  
Parliament will have 33 Unionists  
against 28 Liberals. The proportions in  
the last House were 39 Liberals and 22  
Unionists.

From now on interest will center in  
the results in the provinces. The Union-  
ists are not counting upon striking gains  
in Scotland or Wales, but W. Ormsby-  
Gore, Unionist, son of Lord Harlech,  
made a notable breach Wednesday in the  
solid radicalism of the principality by  
winning Denbigh district from one of  
the most ardent of the Welsh National-  
ists, A. C. Edwards.

Forty-seven constituencies balloted  
today, among the more prominent can-  
didates being J. Henniker-Heaton, Union-  
ist, for Canterbury, of penny post fame;  
Timothy X. Haley, Nationalist, for North  
London; Thomas W. Russell, Liberal, for  
South Tyrone, and Joseph Albert Pease,

(Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

## Standing of England's Parties Shows Coalition Ahead in Voting to Date

	Last House.	Newly Elected.
Liberals	365	132
Labor members	85	25
Irish Nationalists	83	50
Socialists	1	—
Total government	534	207
Unionists	168	158
Government majority in last house,	332.	
Unionist gain, 58 net.		

## BALLINGER-PINCHOT CAUCUS SELECTIONS ADOPTED BY HOUSE

Democrats Fail to Substitute  
Mr. Rainey for Mr. Lloyd  
and Republicans Push the  
Resolution Through.

## MR. MC CALL ON BOARD

WASHINGTON—The presentation of  
the Ballinger-Pinchot committee resolu-  
tion by Representative Currier (Rep.,  
N. H.), chairman of the Republican  
caucus, in the House today, was "the  
signal for a big battle."

The resolution was finally adopted by  
a vote of 186 yeas, 140 nays and 18 report-  
ing "present."

The joint committee which will in-  
vestigate the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy  
will consist of Senators Nelson (Rep.,  
Minn.), Flint (Rep., Cal.), Sutherland  
(Rep., Utah), Root (Rep., N. Y.), Pay-  
nter (Dem., Ky.), Fletcher (Dem., Fla.),  
and Representatives McCall (Rep., Mass.),  
Oldmsted (Rep., Pa.), Denby (Rep.,  
Mich.), Madison (Rep., Kansas), Lloyd  
(Dem., Mo.), and James (Dem., Ky.).

The senatorial members were named by  
Vice-President Sherman today and after  
a wrangle the House elected its members  
by a vote of 186 to 145.

Nearly every member on both sides of  
the House was in his seat when the  
(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

## UNOFFICIAL LOS ANGELES AVIATION RECORDS

SPEED, best during meet, 10 laps, \$3000, \$2000, \$500—Curtiss (time), 23m. 4 3/4-s.; Jan. 10, 1910.

ENDURANCE, best during meet, \$3000, \$2000, \$500—Paulhan (distance), 75 miles in less than 2 hours; Jan. 10, 1910.

HEIGHT, at any time during meet, \$3000, \$2000, \$500—Paulhan (height), 4165 feet (of-  
ficial), time 50m. 46 1/5-s.; Jan. 12, 1910.

PASSENGERS, two who average 150 lbs, \$1000, \$500—Paulhan, 3 laps in 8m. 16 1/5-s.;  
Jan. 14, 1910.

SLOWEST LAP, at any time during meet, \$500.

QUICKEST START, at any time during meet, \$250—Curtiss.

SHORTEST DISTANCE IN STARTING FLIGHT, during meet, \$250—Curtiss, 98 feet;  
Jan. 16, 1910.

## MILITIA TO HAVE MACHINE GUNS

WASHINGTON—The next time the  
United States regular army and the na-  
tional guard are called into action, every  
regiment will have its machine guns. Or-  
ders are now going out from the division  
of militia affairs in the war department  
for the enlistment of machine gun com-  
panies with the guard regiments.

In some of the states, steps are al-  
ready being taken to provide such com-  
panies, and they will be duly equipped  
by the federal government with machine  
guns of the newest and most improved  
type.

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volves strengthening the beaches by the  
erection of improved style breakwaters.

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tained from the last Congress.

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## NET STORROW GAINS IN RECOUNT AT NOON ARE FIFTEEN VOTES

Interest in the municipal election re-  
count at Faneuil hall today reached a  
very high point owing to the activities of  
counsel for Mr. Storrow in the persons  
of Charles H. Innes, who has been in  
attendance during the whole of the re-  
count, Charles F. Choate, Jr., present dur-  
ing a portion of the time, and Albert  
White, representative of the firm of  
Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neave, all  
of whom were at the hall this forenoon.

According to rumors spread by sup-  
porters of Mr. Storrow, this array of  
counsel is preparing to spring a surprise  
before the recount is completed. All of  
the counsel, however, have complimented  
the manner in which the recount is being  
conducted.

Ward 21 was completed at noon today,  
showing a loss of four votes for Mr.  
Storrow and a gain of two for Fitzgerald.

Mr. Storrow's gain is now cut to 15  
ballots in 21 complete wards, with  
four wards yet to be counted.

Timothy J. Buckley's lead over Ben-  
jamin C. Lane for the ninth place in  
the city council this morning was 176.  
(Continued on Page Five, Column Five.)

## BETTER ELECTRIC CARS ARE SOUGHT

A petition was filed today with the  
railroad commissioners asking for an im-  
provement of service on the Boston &  
Northern street railway lines between  
Lawrence and North Andover over the  
old Sutton line.

The petition says that the cars that  
are used are old, uncomfortable and un-  
clean, that the service is uncertain, and  
sacrificed to benefit other lines of the  
company.

## Boston's New Navy Yard Chief He will continue Admiral Swift's policies.



**CAPT. JOHN C. FREMONT, COMMANDANT BOSTON NAVY YARD.**  
Successor to Admiral Swift is son of Gen. John C. Fremont, first candidate for  
President of the Republican party.

THERE will be no change of policy  
during my administration," said  
Capt. John C. Fremont, the new com-  
mandant of the Boston navy yard, when  
seen at his office today in the first in-  
terview he has given since taking this  
office. "I shall be very glad if I suc-  
ceed in carrying on the work as well as  
Admiral Swift has done."

Captain Fremont continued to say that  
Admiral Swift was largely responsible  
for the new regime which divides the  
work of the yard among three depart-  
ments; machinery of all kinds being un-  
der engineering, everything to do with  
hulls under construction, and all ac-  
counts and stores under the pay de-  
partment. Centralization has taken place

as far as it is deemed practicable. It  
has been recommended that the equip-  
ment bureau be abolished.

Captain Fremont belongs to an historic  
family. He is the son of Gen. John  
C. Fremont, first presidential candidate  
of the Republican party, and known as  
the "Pathfinder" because of his explora-  
tions in the West. The present Captain  
Fremont graduated from Annapolis in  
1872 and has had an exceptionally active  
career. In 1877 he participated in the  
suppression of the riots in Baltimore.

In 1899 he was made commandant of  
the naval station at Cavite, P. I., and  
later he served as naval attaché at  
Paris and at St. Petersburg. He will be  
promoted to the grade of rear admiral  
early next July, if not earlier.

## BALLOONS ENGAGED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A record break-  
ing crowd was expected at Huntington  
park today to witness the final events of  
the aviation meet. Both Louis Paulhan  
and Glenn Curtiss, the big stars of the  
week, promise further feats.

Mr. Curtiss will try to break his own  
speed record, while Mr. Paulhan is ex-  
pected to perform some unexpected flight,  
such as his 22-mile flight to the sea with  
his wife as a passenger. He may at-  
tempt another height record.

Representatives of the Oakland Aero  
Club said today that they had engaged  
Knabenshue, Beachy, Willard and Ham-  
ilton to appear at Oakland the middle of  
February for a series of dirigible balloon  
(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

## URGE CONTROL OF MILK TRADE BY STATE'S BOARD OF HEALTH

Hearing at State House Today Is Attended by a Large  
Number of Members of Womens Municipal League,  
Whose Spokesman Asks for More Stringent Rules.

The legislative committee on public  
health gave a hearing this forenoon on  
the petition of Senator W. Prentiss Par-  
ker, providing that the state board of  
health make all regulations for handling  
and transportation of milk, and that  
local boards of health be compelled to  
carry out these regulations, to the end  
that there shall be a uniform center of  
control.

One of the largest committee rooms in  
the State House was filled with inter-  
ested persons, many of those present  
being members of the Womens Municipal  
League.

William L. Putnam, whose wife is  
chairman of the milk committee of the  
league, opened the hearing by saying  
that the general object of the petitioners  
is to get uniformity of regulations. To  
an extraordinary extent, he said, good  
milk deteriorates to the standard of  
quality of poor milk.

As the milk that comes to Boston  
is assembled from various sources by  
the contractors, the milk of one for-  
warder, he said, is necessarily mixed with  
the milk of another forwarder. Here is  
where the need of supervision arises.

Mr. Putnam said he believed that a  
uniform regulation would help the farmer  
as well as the consumer, and that it  
would save an immense amount to the  
people and the farmer would directly  
benefit. This is a matter which concerns  
not only the board of health, he main-  
tained, but also the farmer, and it has  
been proposed that the bill be amended  
by inserting a provision that the regula-  
tions should be made by the state board  
of health in conjunction with the dairy  
bureau.

## TWENTY TRUSTEES PAY ONE SIXTH THE BOSTON TOTAL TAX

Corporations and Heads of  
Estates Contribute Over  
Three Million Dollars to the  
City Coffers.

## REVEALED BY BOOKS

Charles E. Cotting et al. Ap-  
pear as Largest Holders of  
Property on Assessment  
Lists for This Year.

Figures taken from the books of the  
assessing department of the city of Bos-  
ton today show that 20 corporations  
and trustees pay \$3,412,348, or practically  
one sixth of the total amount derived  
from taxes levied on Boston real and  
personal property. The total amount of  
the tax warrant is \$22,094,348.

At the present time Charles E. Cotting  
et al. as trustees, appear as the large-  
est contributors to the city treasury  
with a total tax of \$438,024.10, of which  
all except \$4631.95 is levied on real es-  
tate. William S. Baxter formerly fig-  
ured as one of the biggest trustees, but  
his trusteeships have now been divided  
among Charles E. Cotting, Moses Wil-  
liams, Francis C. Welch and others.

In the personal estate of \$6,861,200  
charged against Mr. Welch et al. is in-  
cluded the \$5,000,000 assessment against  
the estate of Quincy A. Shaw, who was  
formerly Boston's largest individual  
taxpayer. It is also interesting to note  
that this \$5,000,000 tax is the largest  
paid by any estate.

The largest personal tax is paid by  
the Edison Electric Illuminating Com-  
pany, a Massachusetts corporation. Its  
total personal tax is \$181,500, and it is  
based on an assessment of \$11,000,000  
on machinery, etc., used in the operation  
of its plant.

The following table shows the total  
tax paid by the 20 corporations and trust-  
tees:

	Total tax.
Boston & Albany Railroad Co.	\$250,287.50
Boston Terminal Co.	248,805.15
Boston Consolidated Gas Co.	228,724.00
Boston Elevated Railway Co.	167,255.25
Boston & Lowell Railroad Co.	88,174.67
Boston & Maine Railroad Co.	63,100.75
Boston Wharf Co.	53,484.10
Ellisha S. Converse estate	71,012.70
Charles E. Cotting et al.	438,024.10
Edison Electric Illuminating Co.	181,500.00
Fifty Associates	98,231.20
Eben D. Jordan et al.	113,749.35
Moses Williams et al.	112,790.15
New England Telephone & Tele- graph Co.	56,728.65
New York, New Haven & Hart- ford Railroad Co.	206,510.70
Old Colony Railroad	62,667.75
Francis Peabody, Jr., et al.	56,882.10
State Street Exchange	50,042.90
Francis C. Welch et al.	29,952.15
West End Street Railway Co.	127,168.80

## DISABLED CRAFT IN TARIFF MIXUP

A novel problem has presented itself  
to local customs officials as to what  
should be done with the cargo of the  
damaged British three-masted schooner  
A. K. McLean, which was nearly lost Dec.  
26. The McLean arrived here today in  
tow of the tug Orion and is now lying  
at National docks, East Boston.

To effect necessary repairs it will be  
necessary for her to discharge here her  
cargo of 327 tons of coal loaded at Perth  
Amboy, N. J., for Halifax, N. S. It is  
against the law for a foreign vessel to  
engage in coastwise trade between two or  
more United States ports. Customs offi-  
cials, when it was explained that the  
schooner would re-load her cargo when  
again ready for sea, agreed that during  
the interim the cargo will be in the  
custody of the customs authorities.

## NO BOSTON MEAT ACTION AROUSED

Interest in the anti-meat movement  
which was started in Cleveland only last  
Friday noon has already spread into all  
sections of the country and is being dis-  
cussed in all stations of life in Boston.  
Secretary Henry Abrahams of the Boston  
Central Labor Union said today. He said,  
however, that while the movement is  
causing much comment he knows of no  
definite action taken in Boston so far.

The Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, who is  
much interested in the movement, and  
who but a short time ago expressed him-  
self as heartily in sympathy with the  
plans of the proposed anti-trust league  
of Washington, today said that he had  
not heard of any action being taken in  
Boston.

**LET CONTRACT FOR POSTOFFICE.**  
NEW YORK—The contract for the  
construction of the new postoffice build-  
ing in this city, which is to be located ad-  
joining the Pennsylvania railroad termi-  
nal has been let by the treasury depart-  
ment at Washington without public ad-  
vertisement or bids.

**THREAD WORKERS ON STRIKE.**  
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—A strike in mill  
No. 5 of the thread works of the J. &  
P. Coats Company today brought out  
fully 1000 employees.

**TRY TO AVERT RAILWAY STRIKE.**  
PHILADELPHIA—After a vote in fa-  
vor of a strike the Carmen's Union made  
an offer to the Rapid Transit Company  
for another conference in order to avert  
the impending strike, if possible.



# SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee  
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....

Write your advertisement on this blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

## News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

### RADICAL ANTI-TRUST BILL IS SUBMITTED BY CANADA MINISTER

OTTAWA, Ont.—A radical anti-trust measure has been presented to the House by Mackenzie King, minister of labor. The measure resembles in many respects the industrial disputes act which has proved a great success in preventing and settling strikes. The bill was introduced by the government and is therefore certain to pass.

In explanation of the proposed legislation, Mr. King said it was not designed to interfere with trade, but effectively to protect the public against the operation of monopolies.

The bill provides that if six or more persons show prima facie evidence to a superior court judge that a combine exists which has unduly enhanced the price of a manufactured article, limited production of any commodity or restricted trade, the judge shall order an investigation.

Investigations will be made by a board of three, one member appointed by those who complain, one by the defendant and a chairman by the two. If they fail to agree the judge shall select the chairman. The bill gives the board the full powers of a court.

Two remedies are provided where a combination is shown to exist. The government may withdraw the tariff protection from articles produced by the combine, or a fine of \$1000 a day may be imposed until the abuse is remedied.

Patents to restrict trade or to enhance prices may be revoked.

### AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON.**  
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL.—Vaudeville.  
CASTLE SQUARE.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gaudet.  
GLOBE.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gaudet.  
HOLLIS STREET.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gaudet.  
MAJESTIC.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gaudet.  
PARK.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gaudet.  
THEATRE.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gaudet.

**Boston Concerts.**  
THURSDAY.—Jordan Hall, 8:15 p. m.; second concert, Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, conductor. Boston Symphony Orchestra, conductor.  
FRIDAY.—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m.; third concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, conductor.  
SATURDAY.—Symphony hall, 8 p. m.; third concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, conductor.  
SUNDAY.—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m.; concert, Peoples Choral Union, Frederick W. Wadell, conductor.

**NEW YORK.**  
AMERICAN.—Vaudeville.  
CASTLE SQUARE.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gaudet.  
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MAJESTIC.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gaudet.  
PARK.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gaudet.  
THEATRE.—"The Silver Star," with Mlle. Gaudet.

**CHICAGO.**  
AMERICAN.—Vaudeville.  
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### WANT BEST MEN OF COUNTRY TO FORM THE FIRST CABINET

(Special to The Monitor.)  
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—The presence of Dr. Jameson during the last two weeks of December in Johannesburg, and his interview with General Botha and other members of the Transvaal government at Pretoria, has given rise to the impression that the project of the coalition government has once more entered into the region of practical politics.

The impression is confirmed by recent speeches of General Botha's colleagues who, without committing themselves to approval of coalition have been vaguely preaching the desirability of associating "all the best minds of the country" in the first Union ministry.

There seems to be no doubt that both General Botha and Dr. Jameson are personally inclined in favor of a working agreement between their two parties with respect to the allocation of seats in the first Union cabinet, and of the principal appointments under the new government.

There have been signs, however, that considerable resentment has been aroused among General Botha's back-voted followers by his supposed new sympathy for a coalition and this together with the local objections of the Cape bondsmen to a Botha premiership may compel him to hasten his decision one way or another. In the meantime both sides are steadily proceeding with their organization.

### RUMORED ENGLAND WILL PROPOSE PLAN TO SETTLE DISPUTE

(Special to The Monitor.)  
BERLIN.—In connection with negotiations which are shortly to take place with reference to the eastern Kongo frontier there has been published in several newspapers a communication from Brussels which states that England will propose the substitution of a natural frontier for an astronomical one. The boundary proposed would secure for England the territory lying between the Semliki; the first degree of south latitude and the thirtieth meridian of east longitude together with access to Lake Albert Edward and the whole district of Ruwenzori.

The Kongo, on the other hand, would obtain the strip of territory lying between the present frontier and Lake Albert and the Semliki as far as the point where the thirtieth meridian cuts the latter, together with the whole west shore of Lake Albert, on which at present it possesses only the landing-place, Mahagi.

The question between Germany and Belgium has to do with the possession of the Russian river, which Germany claims as her frontier, on the ground that it is attributed to her in the map annexed to the convention of Nov. 8, 1884, which determines as the frontier the thirtieth meridian as far as 1 deg. 20m. south latitude. Now that the thirtieth meridian is to be found to lie in this neighborhood to the east, instead of to the west of the Russian, Germany claims the river as the natural frontier, while Belgium is holding out for the astronomical boundary-line.

### PRINCES ALBERT AND EDWARD OF WALES TO TOUR EMPIRE

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—According to the Melbourne Argus, a private letter has been received in that city, from which it is gathered that the young Princes Albert and Edward are to make a tour of the empire during next year. It is said that the tour will include a visit to Australia, and that they will be accompanied by a small fleet of war vessels. As has already been reported, the Prince of Wales himself will visit South Africa in the autumn in order to open the new Parliament of United South Africa.



The illustration shows Princes Albert and Edward of Wales, who will make the tour.

### DUMA'S REFUSAL TO GRANT CREDITS DUE TO ADMIRALTY

(Special to The Monitor.)  
ST. PETERSBURG.—The refusal of the Duma to grant further credits to the admiralty for shipbuilding is based on the report of the Duma naval estimates committee, which shows that the admiralty is still in a disorganized condition. Two-thirds of the shipbuilding grant of 22,000,000 roubles (about \$11,000,000) which was sanctioned without the Duma's assent has been already expended on the equipment of the yards and the purchase of supplies, but the actual work on behalf of it during the past year has been absolutely nothing.

Even the designs are not yet settled. The Government, however, which were to supply the armor within two years, now find it impossible to deliver the turrets and plates for 10 years. The action of the Duma will undoubtedly hasten the reform of the admiralty, but the completion of the dreadnaughts in due time will necessitate having recourse to foreign aid.

### NEW MILLING AMALGAMATION.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
SASKATOON, Sask.—The Saskatoon Milling and Elevator Company and the Wilson Leslie Company have amalgamated and are about to build a new flour mill which will be the largest in western Canada.

### PERSIA MUST ALTER HER SYSTEM BEFORE LOAN WILL BE MADE

(Special to The Monitor.)  
TEHERAN.—Persian finance is a matter which must be one of the first to occupy the attention of the Mejliss when it begins to do business, if foreign intervention is not to be the solution of the Persian problem. The reorganization of the administration cannot be effected without funds, and funds in sufficient quantity are lacking at present. Recourse to a foreign loan seems inevitable, and under reasonable safeguards this might not prove the worst thing possible for Persia.

Any arrangements for a joint British and Russian loan must necessarily include certain reforms for the carrying out of which there is no surety unless European executive officers are employed. The resources of Persia which may be utilized for purposes of securing loans are confined chiefly to the customs revenue, which has amounted recently to an average net total of \$2,000,000, with a maximum in 1907-8 of \$3,000,000. The customs revenue may be considered completely mortgaged. There are various other sources of revenue. The land revenue is reputed to produce, in normal times, \$5,000,000 per annum, but little of this reaches the government now or will until order is restored throughout the country.

### Gold Coast Colony in Prosperous Condition

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—Sir John Pickersgill Rodger has been Governor of the Gold Coast since 1903. He will, however, shortly retire, according to the announcement he made when presenting the estimates for 1910 to the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony. The revenue for 1910 will, it is estimated, amount to \$9,048,850, an increase of over 40 per cent since 1903. In both Ashanti and the Northern Territories the relations between the officers of the British administration and the native authorities are described as excellent. A government school has recently been opened at Kumasi, and is attended by nearly two hundred scholars. In the Northern Territories markets with resident Hausa traders in them are growing up in towns which a few years ago it was considered unsafe even to visit owing to the unsettled conditions of the surrounding country. The economic development of Ashanti is making steady progress, especially as regards the production of cocoa, rubber and maize. Both in the colony proper and in Ashanti the extended cultivation of cocoa has been the most marked feature in the agricultural development of the country during the last few years. The industry has been established with comparatively little assistance from the government, and almost every plantation is entirely owned and cultivated by native planters. There is still much room for improvement in the methods of cultivation and curing, and the decision of Messrs. Cadbury to open a model plantation at Mangoase, in the center of the cocoa districts, has given much satisfaction.

Cocoa, rubber, oil-palms and kola can all be more profitably cultivated at present than cotton, so far as the colony proper and Ashanti are concerned, but there may very possibly be a field for the development of cotton cultivation in the northern territories if the difficulty and expense of transport can be successfully overcome. Recently a new agreement has been concluded with the British Cotton Growing Association, under which the government of the Gold Coast undertakes to pay the association an annual subsidy of \$5000 for three years, provided that the association extends its operations into the northern territories. In the gold mines the supply of unskilled labor is fairly abundant, and the experiment of introducing natives from the Northern Territories has had satisfactory results; but some difficulty is still experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of skilled laborers.

As in other parts of tropical Africa, one of the great needs of the Gold Coast is improved communications. A start has been made with the construction of a railway from Accra, and it is anticipated that the line will be opened to traffic as far as Mangoase, 40 miles distant, soon after the middle of 1910. It is proposed that the line shall be eventually extended to Kumasi which is already connected by railway with the coast of Sekondi. A survey has been undertaken of the first section of the projected extension. As regards other communications, all main roads are now being metalled and provided with permanent bridges and concrete abutments and steel superstructures, to enable them to be used for motor transport. A main trunk road, 200 miles long, is being constructed between Kumasi and Tamale, the capital of the Northern Territories, and this should be available for motor traffic within the next three years.

### RIVER QUESTION HAS BEEN SETTLED

(Special to The Monitor.)  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The navigation of the River Plate, which has been a burning question between Argentina and Uruguay and likely to involve Brazil, has been settled by Senor Roque Saenz-Pena, who has signed a protocol at Montevideo of which the following is a summary: "Recognizing the reciprocal desire for friendly relations, fortified by the common origin of the two nations, the parties agree to declare that past differences are not capable of being regarded as a cause of offense and shall not be allowed to continue. The navigation and use of the waters of the River Plate will continue as heretofore without alteration, and differences which may arise in the future will be removed and settled in the same spirit of cordiality." The press of both countries praise the diplomats, and in Uruguay there have been numerous demonstrations in their honor.

### SEALING VESSELS SAIL FOR GROUNDS

(Special to The Monitor.)  
VICTORIA, B. C.—Owing to a rise in the price of seal skins, and the impression prevailing among shipping men here that an agreement will be reached at the coming conference of representatives from Canada, Japan, Russia, and the United States, for the cessation of pelagic sealing, an effort is being made to send out more schooners than usual, although the Victoria Sealing Company has signified its intention not to take part in this season's hunting. The schooners Jesse and Pescawha have sailed for the sealing grounds to the south, and will later proceed to the Behring sea, while arrangements are being made for other vessels to follow if they can be secured.

### WANT EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
KINDERSLEY, Sask.—An important meeting of the board of trade was recently held when it was decided to ask the government to establish an experimental farm here.

### WILL VOTE ON LOCAL OPTION.

EDMONTON, Alta.—A vote is to be taken on the question of local option in Edmonton in October and both those for and against the reform are preparing for a strenuous campaign.

### LONDON LETTER

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—Captain Scott, who is now making the necessary preparations for his expedition to the south pole, is determined to remain in those regions until his object has been attained. Good progress has been made, and the party will start in July next. The cost of the project has been estimated by Captain Scott at \$200,000. The British government has decided to give a grant of half that amount, which together with other contributions received, reduces the sum still required to \$40,000. Considerable support has also come from America, and in this connection, what could be more fitting than that the two great English-speaking races should hold the north and south poles between them?

The Terra Nova, the vessel that will convey the expedition, is fitting up in the West India docks. This vessel will land the party in the Antarctic regions, after which she will return to Christchurch, New Zealand, the base of the expedition. The dogs and ponies are being obtained from Siberia, the ponies being those used by the Cossacks, and the dogs those found in the remote districts to the north of Vladivostok.

### FRUIT IMPORTED INTO ENGLAND COSTS VAST SUM.

Some interesting details have just been published on the subject of the fruit import trade for last year. The total shipments, it is said, represented a sum not less than \$90,000,000, and this figure does not include many tons of preserved fruit, etc. Of these there were 1,100,000 hundredweight of currants imported of the value of about \$6,000,000, while 975,000 hundredweight of raisins reached these shores, representing a sum of \$6,250,000. It appears that oranges are as popular as ever, 5,250,000 packages, some of them containing 1000 oranges each, having been sent to this country, representing a sum of \$11,025,000, for the past year. There were also, as would naturally be expected, very large imports of apples. The apple harvest all the world over was unusually large last year, with the result that over 10,000,000 bushels arrived in this country, valued at \$10,500,000. With regard to pears it is considered that possibly the year 1909 was the greatest year ever known. The greater portion of the pears imported to this country came from France and California, the total amount being 600,000 hundredweight, valued at \$2,750,000. The total amount of cherries imported was 186,000 hundredweight, worth \$1,050,000. An interesting item is the quantity of nuts shipped to this country during last year. The total amounts to 1,000,000 hundredweight, valued at not less than \$7,875,000. The shipments of colonial fruit are steadily increasing and there is a ready market for all the fruit they are able to supply.

### SLIGHT INCREASE IN NEW ZEALAND GOLD OUTPUT

The total gold yield for New Zealand for the past year amounted to 506,968 ounces, valued at £2,006,310, as compared with 506,423 ounces, valued at £2,004,925 in 1908. The total silver yield for 1909 amounted to 1,813,831 ounces.

### GERMANS DISCUSS FRENCH TARIFF

BERLIN.—Dr. Albert Suedekum, a socialist member in the Reichstag, called attention to the prohibitory character of many duties provided by the new French tariff and added that it would be pleasing to have some assurance from the German government that the French rates would not be as high as German manufacturers thought.

### BUILD TEN MILES OF ELECTRIC ROAD

(Special to The Monitor.)  
VANCOUVER, B. C.—As a result of an agreement between the Canadian Pacific railway, and the British Columbia Electric railway, it is reported that the latter company will construct 10 miles of new lines in South Vancouver and Point Grey municipalities. This agreement involves the leasing of the Vancouver and Lulu island railway from the Canadian Pacific railway for a long term of years, and the building of 10 miles of car lines within a specified district.

### INHERITANCE TAX IN SPAIN.

MADRID.—A royal decree has been issued creating an inheritance tax.

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of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. Blue prints are not available.

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by writing a descriptive story of not over 200 words to go with the photograph submitted. In any case put a title on the picture. Write your name and address plainly, and enclose stamps if you wish photograph returned.  
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# Happenings Around and About New York

## Ramblings of a Stub Pen

New York Daily Letter.

NEW YORK—For years music has been a subject systematically studied in the public schools of this city. The results obtained have been the subject of widespread comment, for not only has a high standard of vocal excellence been reached, but the effects of the work in the way of disciplinary training have been marked.

Last June the Saengerfest, held at Madison Square Garden, at which 3000 school children participated, proved conclusively what the children could do. At the recent peace conference in Carnegie hall there were 500 school children on the stage and they sang a number of two and three part selections with perfect intonation. When the "Children's Crusade" was given by the Oratorio Society 200 children from the elementary schools participated in the chorus with astonishing success. The musical superintendent of Manhattan says that a chorus of 25,000 could be furnished easily for such an occasion.

There are about 50 supervising teachers of music in New York. Throughout the elementary grades it is taught systematically and progressively and in the high school the pupils are required to devote one period a week for two years to the study. The changing population, of course, is a decided difficulty in the way of the work, but the courses in different schools have been made as uniform as possible to minimize the hindrance. Sight reading is taught and its aim is not only to discipline, but to give the child experience in music, to see that he gets in touch with good songs of lasting value, and to give him ability to understand the symbols of music and to interpret them in tones.

"I should like to have a great festival every year such as they have in the Crystal Palace in London, with a chorus of 5000 or 6000 voices," said Frank R. Rix, one of the musical superintendents, recently. "I am sure it would be a great

success here as it is there—and it did succeed in England after all sorts of adverse prophecies."

Governor Hughes says he cannot afford renomination. His salary is \$10,000 a year. The Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and California get like sums, and the Governor of Illinois \$12,000. An amendment to the constitution is being agitated to raise the salary of the Governor of the Empire state, it is proposed, to \$25,000.

New York is planning a great state fair for this year. It will be held at Syracuse. Last year's fair turned a surplus of \$41,000 into the state treasury. This fact is being urged in favor of a liberal appropriation and a bill will be introduced next week calling for about \$350,000.

One of the features of the occasion will be a mammoth live stock building for which the plans are now complete. Both in Empire State Planning a Great Fair it is designed to be the finest structure of the kind on any fair ground in the country. It will house 1200 animals and will be 400x250 feet, with a total floor space of 100,000 feet.

A rival of the New York fair will be the annual exhibition at Toronto, which will be held at about the same time. Mayor Gaynor has been so busy since his inauguration that he has neglected a matter hitherto considered very important. Since time immemorial it has been the custom to place two lamps on the front of the house of each incoming mayor, which thereafter remain permanent fixtures to adorn and illuminate the premises, at the expense of the city. A representative of the water department called recently on the mayor to show him several pictures and models of lamps for selection, but the mayor was too busy to attend to so minor a detail, and the official went away unsatisfied.

## BROOKLYN'S MISSION OBSERVES EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY TODAY

NEW YORK—This evening the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society will celebrate its eightieth anniversary. It is one of the oldest benevolent organizations in the city, having been founded when the borough of Brooklyn had but a village charter and a population of about 15,000 people. The borough's population is now nearly 1,500,000.

Originally the City Mission Society had for its main purpose the distribution of Christian literature, but it also sent out its missionaries into the growing sections of the town, gathering together worshippers until they were ready to form a church under the auspices of whatever denomination they chose. Several strong Protestant churches were founded in this way.

As the town grew the growing needs were met by the society. Lodging houses were established and employment furnished. Open air evangelistic services were organized during the summer months, and there was preaching under canvas to Jews, Italians, Scandinavians and others in their own languages, these services being transferred to mission halls during the winter.

A work was organized at Coney island, where last summer there was preaching to about 200,000 people.

The last annual report of the society shows that it sustains 14 mission stations, in which 2246 services were held, with an attendance of 361,213.

Free lodgings were furnished to 2268 needy people, and 112,891 free meals were given last year. Regular work is also done by the society's missionaries in the city jail, the truant school, and the almshouse.

All this work has been done by a working force of only 14, ably assisted by a large corps of volunteer workers, and at an annual expense of \$16,697.

There is a woman's branch of this society, organized for the purpose of doing work especially for members of their own sex. The branch sustains seven mission stations, with six missionaries, and the Kings Daughters House for working girls and two summer homes.

The Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society, while Protestant and evangelical in all its work, is interdenominational, being sustained by contributions from churches and friends of many different evangelical churches, and under the direction of a board of 31 directors, representing all Protestant denominations. An advisory board of 50 prominent pastors also assists in the management of its affairs.

The anniversary exercises of this old society will be held this evening. Many prominent men of the borough will speak and the work of the past year will be reviewed.

### BRISTOL COUNTY FIGURES.

TATNOTON, Mass.—George F. Pratt, treasurer of Bristol county, has given out the following figures: Receipts, \$922,389.01; expenditures, \$922,230.03; county debt, \$1,330,000. The county debt of over \$1,000,000 causes surprise.

## FORMER NEW YORK MAYOR CONSIDERED FOR PARTY LEADER

NEW YORK—George B. McClellan, until recently the mayor of Greater New York, has gone to Europe, and it is announced that he will not return to this country until early fall, or in ample time to look over the gubernatorial situation in New York state and determine whether he can and should be a candidate for the Democratic nomination.

As the son of a distinguished father, himself a Democratic leader in his day; as a man for whom politics has much attraction, and who has all the qualifications necessary for a successful public career, Mr. McClellan's political fortunes will be followed with a great deal of interest in this city of politics, for the Democrats are still without a presidential candidate and under conditions that may easily arise they may feel impelled to choose their candidate from the one state they must carry in order to win the presidency. A decision to go to New York for the nominee would at once send Mr. McClellan's stock skyward.

Still a young man, and obviously not satisfied with the record he made in the office of mayor, Mr. McClellan, it is believed here, will overlook no opportunity to get into political prominence in a state or national way. A few years ago he was the most promising of the younger members of the Democratic party. His friends were enthusiastically discussing him for Governor and President and apparently no door of political preferment was closed to him. He had been elected mayor by a handsome majority, and why should he not repeat the Grover Cleveland performance and go from the mayoralty to the governorship and thence to the presidency?

His question as Governor would mean the rehabilitation of his political fortunes. It would undoubtedly make him a presidential factor in 1912. Meanwhile, there is Mayor Gaynor, whose career must be watched carefully by the politicians. The way he gets along with Tammany, and at the same time with the other elements in the party, will determine his political future. That he is ambitious, nobody denies. That he would like the presidential nomination in 1912, and wants to run his office of mayor with that in mind, his friends frankly admit. But whether he can do it is a serious question. Nobody can satisfy Tammany, apparently, without giving it everything. And the man who gives it everything loses the confidence and support of the rest of the party and of the great independent vote in New York, a vote which is in the habit of going now for this party, now for that one, and which in the state holds the balance of political power. If Mr. McClellan couldn't get along with Tammany it is difficult to see how Mr. Gaynor can. But that he will try to do so, is, of course, perfectly obvious. Should he succeed in carrying water on both shoulders, New York may have two aspirants for the Democratic presidential nomination, Mr. Bryan consenting.

## DEVELOPING STATE FARM RESOURCES IS SOCIETY'S OBJECT

ALBANY, N. Y.—The State Agricultural Society which has been in session here for three days closes its meetings today. One of the most important addresses was delivered by Raymond A. Pearson, president of the society, who advocated a more definite policy toward agricultural development in New York. In speaking of modern improvements in rural districts and their benefits, he said:

"Good roads, rural free delivery and telephones are doing much to remedy the social drawbacks of country life as well as to assist the farmer on the financial side. It has been shown in hundreds of homes that good cheer and abundant comforts come quickly when the farmers are financially successful."

Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities Dennis McCarthy advanced some interesting views on what could be done for the advancement of agriculture in connection with state institutions. He said the state has under cultivation at these institutions 3000 acres, and he declared an investigation to improve conditions on the state's farms, is being made under the auspices of the state department of agriculture.

### DORCHESTER HOUSE BURNS.

Fire which started in the upper part of a dwelling at 73 Rossiter street, Dorchester, at 1:30 a. m. today forced two families to take shelter with neighbors and did a damage of \$2500 to the structure and contents.

Jan. 3 the railway conductors and trainmen presented a schedule of wages and working conditions and called for a reply on or before Jan. 20.

General Superintendent C. E. Lee of the Boston & Maine railroad this afternoon declared that there was no change in the relations between the Boston & Maine and its employees. He declined to say if any settlement of differences had been effected, if any reply to the demands of trainmen and conductors had been given or was contemplated or when any such reply might be given.

## NEW YORK ART LETTER

NEW YORK—The eleventh annual exhibition of the American Society of Miniature Painters, which occupies the walls of the Kneller art galleries, consists mostly of portraits than usual. But although figure subjects are lacking, the work shows manifest development over that of last year. There seems to be a tendency toward more careful characterization, an attempt to portray the vital character of the sitter through the delicate medium. It has always been a great problem for the miniaturist to express ideas of real importance in so small a space. This problem is attacked this year with more seriousness and success than usual.

The typical miniature is generally characterized by an overelaboration of detail, a sort of microscopic cleverness. The work in this exhibition is rather out of the ordinary in this respect. Most of the portraits have a dignified simplicity. Their first aim is character delineation. Their design is delicate and beautiful, but sensibly plain. One notices a better arrangement of color values. The relations are more natural, more like those which are found in regular pictures. This is shown in Viola Steele's interesting studies, especially that called "Elizabeth," and in some of Martha S. Baker's clever and vigorous likenesses. This artist has a remarkable strength and freedom of delineation, which reveal what a really powerful use can be made of miniature painting.

Perhaps the most important works in the exhibition are those by William J. Baer, which have a rare delicacy combined with a certain distinction. The two portraits of children have a beautiful sympathetic quality which does not in the least injure the strength of characterization. The artist also shows a miniature in oils, a new and rather interesting departure. It shows a girl outlined against a dark green background. While the experiment is very cleverly executed it is doubtful whether this medium is a suitable one for use on ivory.

A very representative collection of the early German school of engravings is now on exhibition at the Keppel galleries. Many of the prints were bought at the sale of the art collection of Baron Lanna of Prague, which took place last spring in Stuttgart. Many of the examples are remarkable and of rare beauty. Schongauer and Durer are the

most important of the group, the others being mostly minor artists influenced in a great measure by them. Schongauer is represented by religious subjects, most of which are notable for their simplicity and straightforward method of treatment. His modeling is full of originality and feeling.

Durer's work always arouses enthusiasm. In this collection are several subjects all treated in a very interesting manner. "Adam and Eve" at the time of its execution was considered revolutionary because of its—at that time—remarkable naturalness and its modeling. "Melancholia" and the "Knight" are two very powerful and splendid examples of this artist's work. In the "Melancholia" a very complex and imaginative composition is handled, retaining unity. The lights and shades are treated in Durer's most skillful manner.

Lucas van Leyden and Albrecht Altdorfer have some etchings and many other minor artists are represented in the exhibition.

The work of two young painters, Edmund Graecoe and Karl Anderson, is now being shown at the Madison galleries. Both of these artists have a freshness and vitality about their work that makes one look forward to their future displays with much interest. Edmund Graecoe was for some time the pupil of William Chase and later came strongly under the influence of the French impressionists, notably Claude Monet. He is well grounded in technique and has a delicacy in his portrayals of women that is full of charm. However, his ability is shown to better advantage in his landscapes, where his massing of values is excellent.

Mr. Anderson started his career in the field of art as an illustrator. Sometimes it has appeared quite impossible for an illustrator to turn to the use of color successfully, but Mr. Anderson has done so with success. A number of his sketches were made in Spain. They all show a brilliant and very skillful use of color. The play of sunlight upon the flesh is a subject in which Mr. Anderson delights in showing his skill. In "Idlers in August" a couple of girls are shown out of doors in a blaze of sunlight. The color scheme is remarkable and is handled in a very straightforward and brilliant manner.

## FIRST PUBLIC TEST OF EDISON STORAGE BATTERY ON TODAY

NEW YORK—The first public test of Thomas A. Edison's new storage battery will be made today over the lines of the public service commission of New Jersey. From the Edison factory yards at West Orange the car will be run toward Newark and out on the Washington street line where the traffic is not heavy.

If successful Mr. Edison later will make a run to Philadelphia, and expects to cover the distance without recharging the batteries. A number of electrical engineers and traffic men will witness the test today.

Mr. Edison has been experimenting with the car on 500 feet of track in his yards and believes he has perfected a battery that will solve some of the greatest traffic problems. The experimental car holds about 20 passengers. It will be run from the yards to the car tracks along the roadway, and the inventor says it will go without tracks almost as well as with them.

The tests thus far made indicate that

the car has speed and power, but there is no room in the yard to give it a fair trial for any distance. What Mr. Edison wants also is a practical proof of its power to climb grades.

"It is one thing," says the inventor, "to figure out in your laboratory just what a machine ought to do, but it is quite another to put it to work and make it do it."

"The great difficulty under which all trolley lines labor, whether the trolley wire is underground or overhead, is the heavy load of the rush hours. So long as the power is limited to the carrying capacity of one set of wires and the momentary maximum of one power plant, a system will be handicapped to take care of an extra demand. When the storage battery is made a practical factor in street railway traffic, that difficulty will be at once removed. The company can be charging up its cars in advance of the rush hours, and when the load comes they are ready to handle it. The problem then becomes only one of the number of cars available."

## CIVIC IMPROVEMENT WAVE SWEEPS OVER NEW YORK STATE

NEW YORK—Civic improvement and city beautifying has taken a strong hold upon the cities of the Empire state. Not only is New York city formulating a plan for its artistic development, but Rochester and Buffalo are earnestly engaged in like considerations.

Preliminary plans of a comprehensive scheme for a "city beautiful" in Rochester are being discussed by a civic improvement committee and two expert architects which it has employed, Arnold W. Brunner of New York, and Frederick L. Olmsted of Boston. The civic improvement committee is not a municipal body. It has raised by private subscription a sum of \$10,000 which it hopes to increase.

AGREE IN SWITCHMEN'S CASE. WASHINGTON—A tentative agreement has been reached in the controversy between the Chicago railroads and their switchmen. It is likely the announcement will be made later in the day by the mediators. The nature of the agreement is not disclosed, but it is believed to involve arbitration of the wage question.

ROAD MERGER TO BE PROSECUTED. WASHINGTON—It was stated authoritatively today that the government suit for the dissolution of the merger of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads will not be dropped.

BAKERS REDUCE BREAD PRICE. SPENCER, Mass.—Two of the bakers of Spencer decided Wednesday to reduce the price of bread from 10 cents straight to three loaves for 25 cents.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

OUR FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT is thoroughly equipped to handle every branch of the EXCHANGE BUSINESS. Exchange bought and sold on all parts of the world. We issue our own TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT drawn upon the strongest European banks.

## The First National Bank

Federal, Franklin and Congress Streets

## NEW YORK POLICE HEAD HAS REPORT

NEW YORK—Police Commissioner Baker in his annual report to Mayor Gaynor states that during the year 1909 there were 128 dismissals from the department, 34 men resigned, 255 were retired, 67 passed away, and 656 were appointed to the force. The total number of arrests was 220,335, and the convictions numbered 131,033.

Commissioner Baker says that at least 300 more policemen should be appointed during 1910, and that many new station houses are needed, as some of the present ones are unfit for the men to live in. It is stated on good authority that Mayor Gaynor has no intention of removing Commissioner Baker, as has been rumored.

## Y. W. C. A. CAMPAIGN GOES ACTIVELY ON

The Y. W. C. A. campaigners in Cambridge, with \$50,276.50 pledged toward their \$100,000 building fund and five days more in which to solicit for funds, are being assisted today by several of the men who participated in the \$150,000 Y. M. C. A. campaign and at noon officials at headquarters stated that the reports for the day promise to be very favorable.

A total of \$2675 in subscriptions was reported by the solicitors Wednesday evening as follows: Friends \$1500, F. A. Kennedy \$250, Anna H. Vaughn \$100, Prof. Jeremiah Smith \$100, a friend \$100, other pledges \$825.

## NEW YORK SEEKS TO AID WORKERS

NEW YORK—Desirous of increasing the available means of employment in this city, the board of aldermen has adopted a resolution petitioning Congress to appropriate money for the construction of a battleship in the Brooklyn navy yard. The resolution was offered by Alderman Campbell of this borough.

BEGIN CRUSADE AGAINST PRICES. BROCKTON, Mass.—Resolutions declaring for a lower cost of living were adopted at a meeting of the joint shoe council Wednesday night. The council will ask the aid of all labor organizations and every fraternal and social body in Brockton in the crusade.

DEMAND PROOF OF CHARGES. HAMILTON, Mass.—It is made public today that a number of Hamilton officials demand that the Citizens Association produce proofs of the charge of petty grafting recently made, or an admission that the charges are false.

FORESTRY COURSE FOR SYRACUSE. SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Chancellor James R. Day announces that the trustees of Syracuse University have voted to establish agricultural and forestry courses in that institution.

WALTHAM EXPOSITION URGED. WALTHAM, Mass.—City Engineer Bertram Brewer proposes that Waltham hold an exhibition similar to the recent one held in Boston, in connection with the 1915 movement.

GENERAL LOWRY PASSES AWAY. JACKSON, Miss.—Brig.-Gen. Robert Lowry, twice Governor of Mississippi, passed on Wednesday night.

## NO COAL NO ASHES NO JANITOR

IF YOU USE

## The "Reliance" Hot Water Radiator

Not only a saving of labor, but the most economical and satisfactory heating apparatus on the market. Will heat your Office, Store, Flat or House, and can be used during chilly summer days as well as the coldest days of winter.

It is so simple a child can operate it. You can use Gas or Oil at an expense of one-fifth the present methods of heating. Radiator and Attachment sold complete, or the Attachment sold separately for your own Hot Water Radiator. Also Instantaneous Hot Water Heaters can be attached to any boiler. Send for prices and descriptive circular.

THE RELIANCE HEATING CO. 319 NORTH CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.



## GOVERNORS OF FOUR STATES TALK TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

Keynote of Wednesday's session of the conference of governors here.

The executives heard a proposition for regulation of the water powers by the federal government from Governor Wilson of Kentucky and immediately plunged into a discussion on this specific proposition.

"The government may regulate the use of the water in streams in the states for commercial purpose," Governor Wilson stated, "but it has not a scintilla of right to do that with the water powers. That belongs to the people—the people of the states alone. We ought to resist with determination any attempt of the federal government to take this right from us."

In his address on automobiles before the governors, Gov. Eben S. Draper of Massachusetts declared that regulations should be arranged to prevent reckless driving, that the rights of those not using such machines should be respected and that the state should receive a proper amount of money to compensate for injury to the highways.

The greater portion of the address was occupied in a careful review of the recently adopted Massachusetts law relating to automobiles. Governor Draper said that the question of the regulation of the automobile could not be considered without taking up the subject of good roads and their construction by the state.

## Resolutions to Governors Ask Uniform Legislation

WASHINGTON—A series of resolutions was submitted to the governors' conference as a basis of uniform action among the states by the convention on uniform laws called by the National Civic Federation which ended its sessions late Wednesday.

The resolutions call for action on water power sites, court procedure, forest laws, working men's compensation, child labor, execution and probation of wills, transfer of real estate, insurance code, vital statistics, the practice of medicine, taxation, municipal accounts, public accountants and mining laws.

At the final sessions the speakers were Charles Biggs of the National Association of Credit Men; Harvey S. Chase of Massachusetts, representing the National Municipal League; Mrs. Grace Kirkland of Georgia; Frederick L. Hoffman of New Jersey; Stephen H. Allen, state delegate from Kansas; Governor Eberhart of Minnesota; Martin S. Decker, president of the National Association of Railroad Commissioners, and W. C. Breed of the National Wholesale Grocers Association.

## SALEM CONFIRMS NEW POLICE CHIEF

SALEM, Mass.—Simon B. Harris of Lowell was confirmed as city marshal of Salem at the special meeting of the board of aldermen held at 9 a. m. today. Mayor Howard presided. Previous to the declaration of votes members of the board spoke briefly.

Mrs. Caroline C. Gove, wife of the Hon. William H. Gove of the Governor's council, and Miss Caroline O. Emmerton were confirmed as trustees of the Plummer farm school.

Daniel F. Leavy was confirmed as a special constable at the Peabody academy.

## FOREST INVADDED BY WESTERN LINE

PORTLAND, Ore.—The great stand of magnificent fir timber on the Siletz, estimated conservatively at 10,000,000,000 feet, is the prize toward which the Harriman interests have cast their eyes in the survey from Yaquina to Newport, on the Corvallis & Eastern railway.

The surveyors have within the past 10 days completed a line some five miles. Newport possesses excellent advantages for water terminals where the vast timber resources of Lincoln county may be laid down for transshipment in coastwise or offshore trade.

## SENATOR BRADLEY LAUDS KENTUCKY

WASHINGTON—Senator Bradley, former governor of Kentucky, arose in the Senate today to speak for his state.

A Washington newspaper had printed a story charging that "Night Riders" were active and that there was a lack of safety in the Bluegrass state.

"The Governor of Kentucky," said Mr. Bradley, "who labored so earnestly to bring peace, said to me on Monday last that the last 12 months in Kentucky have been the most prosperous and the most peaceful for 20 years."

## CHICAGO TO SAIL FOR BOSTON.

Capt. Daniel M. Goodridge of the naval reserves has received a telegram from the commanding officer of the U. S. S. Chicago at the Philadelphia navy yard, stating that he would sail for Boston early today.

The Chicago should reach Boston about noon Saturday.

## COUPLE FIGHT EARLY FIRE.

Mrs. Minnie Stark of 39 Ninth street, East Cambridge, discovered a fire in her kitchen early this morning, and in endeavoring to put it out was badly burned. Her husband also was burned while assisting in extinguishing the blaze.

## REPORT PRESIDENT HAS BROKEN LOOSE FROM THE SPEAKER

(Continued from Page One.)

House convened and a resolution from the committee on rules providing that the House proceed immediately to elect, by resolution, the House members of the investigating committee, was passed without comment.

The men named in the resolutions were Representatives McCall (Mass.), Olmstead (Pa.), Denby (Mich.), Madison (Kan.), Republicans, and Representatives Lloyd (Mo.) and James (Ky.), Democrats.

Almost immediately Representative Lloyd, whose name was substituted by the Republican caucus for that of Representative Rainey, chosen by the Democratic caucus, stated to the House that he believed the minority should elect its own members.

"If I should by any means be chosen as a member of this committee I should resign," he said.

Representative Clayton (Dem., Ala.), protested vigorously against the resolution, declaring it to be unwarranted interference by the majority with the rights of the minority. He offered an amendment substituting the name of Rainey for Lloyd. It was defeated.

Representative McCall (Rep., Mass.), sprung a surprise on the House by informing the members that he believed that there might be something in his business connections that might prevent him from acting as a fair member of the Ballinger-Pinchot committee.

"I am interested in a little mining company," he said, "that is engaged in getting out gold, silver and copper in the West. It is possible that my connection with that company might act as a bar against my performing my duties as they should be performed."

Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.), the insurgent member who made some trouble at the Republican caucus Wednesday night, informed the House that he believed it only fair for the Democrats to select two members of the committee. "But," he added, "as the gentlemen on the other side seem to hold out the threat that it is to be 'Rainey or nobody,' I will vote against the gentleman from Alabama."

"We ought to allow the minority to name its own committee," said Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.). "If there is nothing wrong in the interior department, Ollie James and Henry T. Rainey can't find it out, and if there is it ought to be dragged out into the light of day. We don't want anything but the truth. I have heard that President Taft interfered. If he did he interfered with the prerogatives of the House."

President Taft, says a United Press despatch today, is done with Speaker Cannon; hereafter the President's wishes regarding legislation must carry more weight than the demands of the House organization. His state is behind him and he expects delegations from other states to fall into line.

This is the interpretation placed by politicians today on the announcement made by the Ohio congressional delegation after its little get-together caucus of Wednesday evening. The statement, approved by all the Ohio congressmen except Messrs. Cassidy and Johnson, who were unavoidably absent, declared it the sense of the meeting that the "President's recommendations, as contained in his several messages, are the most important matters for discussion and action by the present Congress," and "we recognize President Taft as the leader of the Republican party and submit that under his leadership all Republicans should unite."

## PATRONS DEMAND STATION CHANGES

Several residents of Dorchester who use the Mt. Bowdoin station of the Midland division of the New Haven road were before the board of railroad commissioners this morning in an effort to secure better facilities and protection at that station, their principal request being for a foot connection under or over the tracks and a higher fence between them.

Division Superintendent Martin and Engineer Sampson asked that the matter be held in abeyance and considered later in connection with changes proposed in the roadbed.

Chairman Hall said that the company should submit information regarding the changes contemplated in the very near future, and it will then be possible to determine what steps should be taken.

## MEN OF MILLIONS INSPECT TUNNELS

CHICAGO—Sixty men, representing nearly \$200,000,000, were in Chicago on a special section of the Lake Shore Limited Wednesday to inspect the bores of the Chicago Tunnel Company, in the extension of which they intend to invest. They came as the guests of George W. Jackson, builder of the tunnel, and J. B. Russell & Co. of New York, bankers, who are promoting the development of the tunnel system.

## COMMISSION PLAN DEFEATED.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Janesville, the first city in Wisconsin to vote on the question of rule by commission, defeated the plan by 395 majority, after the most spirited campaign ever conducted in the city.

## LYNN BUILDING NEARLY DONE.

LYNN, Mass.—The new home of the Lynnfield Street Improvement Association is practically completed and will probably be dedicated before the end of the month.

## TEN UNIONIST GAINS IN BRITISH ELECTION

(Continued from Page One.)

Liberal, for Essex, Saffron Walden division, chief Liberal whip.

Not until the Liberal party has made good its pledge of home rule for Ireland will the Irish Nationalists, who with their 83 assured seats in the next Parliament, are certain to hold the balance of power, support the Liberal legislative program. Unless the home rule pledge is fulfilled, the Nationalist leaders declare today they will support the Conservatives, the union of the two having a far greater voting strength than the Liberals and Laborites.

It is now believed that the combined Liberal and Laborite vote in the next Parliament will not exceed the Unionist vote by more than 40.

The later success of the opposition is not expected to be as marked as its early victories because northern England and Scotland are still to poll and they are known to be strongly Liberal. The appeal of tariff reform in the midlands, however, will offset this to an extent.

The return received Wednesday night showed that the Unionists gained five seats and the Liberals one, leaving the present position of the parties as follows:

Unionists 129, Liberals 119, Laborites 22, Nationalists 44. Thus far, therefore, the Unionists have made a net gain of 45 seats. They are required to gain at least 168 net to wipe out the Liberal majority in the last Parliament. How closely the Unionists are fighting their opponents is shown by the following figures of the aggregate polling: Unionist, 1,390,598; Liberal, 1,224,873; Laborite, 283,463; Socialist, 16,271.

Of the elections for 81 members of the new Parliament held in Great Britain Wednesday, the result of less than half was announced that night, the others being in widely scattered districts where it takes considerable time to collect the ballot boxes. In London, where four boroughs polled, two remained true to the Liberals, one to Labor and the fourth went over from the Liberal side to the Unionist.

The London seat which the government lost was Hackney, North, where Raymond E. Greene, the Unionist candidate, defeated T. Hart-Davies, C. W. Bowerman, a prominent Laborite, retains his seat, and Sir A. Spicer, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, and H. Bottomly were reelected for Central and South Hackney respectively.

The Liberals also lost Glasgow, Machie, where A. Cross, who was elected as a Unionist in 1906, but went over to the Government side, was defeated. The Liberal and Laborite together received 5146 votes against 3227 for the successful Unionist, H. J. MacKinder. Glasgow, Tradeston, goes over to the Liberals, A. Cameron Corbett, who was elected as a Unionist in 1905, but left the party, being elected as a ministerialist. The other divisions of Glasgow, including St. Rollox, which was represented by T. McKinnon Wood, under secretary for foreign affairs, gave increased majorities for the government.

Nottingham, like all the midland towns, shows a strong partiality for tariff reform. Sir H. Y. Cotton, Liberal, and A. Richardson, Laborite, lost in the East and South divisions, respectively, despite substantial majorities in 1906. Sir J. H. Yoxall retained the West division seat for the government with decreased majority.

The Liberals were defeated in the Denbigh boroughs by eight votes. The Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scottish divisions, from which returns have been received, continue their allegiance to the Liberal party. Kildare returned two Nationalists unopposed, and Newry sends back a prominent young Nationalist in the person of J. J. Mooney, one of John E. Redmond's lieutenants. Sir John Nicholson Barren, who married the daughter of the Rev. Leighton Parks of New York, was again elected to represent Hawick burghs for the Liberals.

## FARMING INCREASE FOR LONG ISLAND

NEW YORK—Considerable surprise was created in New York by the favorable showing of Long Island agriculture as indicated by data published from the books of the Long Island Railroad Company. Long Island is depicted as a veritable garden spot.

The increase in output is claimed to be due to the campaign of education which the Long Island railroad has been carrying on during the last few years at its experimental stations. At these stations methods of more intensive farming are exploited.

The figures now at hand show that no less than \$4,000,000 was paid to the farmers and market gardeners of Long Island last year for their produce transported from different points on the island, as follows:

Berries, 328 tons; cauliflower, 17,700 tons; cucumbers, 2683 tons; potatoes, 55,961 tons; total, 76,742 tons. This total represents 5200 carloads, and is an increase of 40 per cent over the amount carried by the railroad last year.

Showing just what these figures really mean, the railroad authorities report that the aggregate of potatoes hauled by the company amounted to 1,365,000 bushels. In addition to this amount there were about 1,000,000 bushels hauled to market by the farmers themselves, while another 1,000,000 bushels were consumed on Long Island.

## LOUIS PAULHAN TAKES UP DAY IN TRANSPORTING PASSENGERS



(Courtesy of Los Angeles Evening Express.)

PREPARING CURTISS BIPLANE FOR FLIGHT AT LOS ANGELES. Inventor Curtiss to the left rear is working over the engine. In the foreground is Clifford Harmon. Seated in aeroplane is Colonel Johnson of San Francisco, a member of Gov. Gillette's staff.

(Continued from Page One.)

contests, for which prizes of \$50,000 will be given.

Paulhan, Miscarol and Masson will go to San Francisco for a series of aeroplane flights there on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

By carrying his wife in his biplane on a 22-mile cross-country trip from Aviation field to a point half a mile over the ocean and back, by taking another passenger on a 20-mile flight over the fields, and by taking three other passengers, one at a time, on short flights, Louis Paulhan established new records Wednesday for heavier-than-air flying machines. No other aviator has taken up so many passengers in one day.

Paulhan flew at an altitude of from 60 to 1000 feet over Rodondo beach, Venice-by-the-Sea and other resorts toward Point Firmin. The passenger-carrying record is held by Orville Wright, who flew with Captain Englehardt for 1.13.35m. at Berlin last fall, but did not leave the course. Paulhan flew 33m. on his 22-mile trip with his wife. His 12-mile trip was made with Clifford B. Harmon of New York. Besides these he took up Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop, wife of President Bishop of the Aero Club of America; Lieut. Paul Beck of the United States army signal corps; William Randolph Hearst and a newspaper reporter.

Lieutenant Beck on his trip took dummy bombs and attempted to drop them from a height within a measured square on the ground as a test for the army.

Glenn H. Curtiss went around the course three times, and the second he tried for a speed record. His lap was 2.19, seven seconds from the record.

COLOGNE—Count Zeppelin is planning a monster airship capable of carrying 100 persons and which it is proposed to use in a passenger service to be established between Hamburg and London. A service will also be maintained from Hamburg to Cologne and Baden-Baden. The craft will be 984 feet in length and about 85 feet in diameter. It will be driven by eight motors.

## BOSTON Y. M. C. A. PLANS OPENING

Arranges to Continue Its Work at Present in Boston University Buildings in Asburton Place.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. has made arrangements to continue its work in the buildings 2, 8 and 10 Ashburton place now owned and formerly occupied by the Boston University. These buildings will accommodate the administrative offices, social, religious, employment and boys' work, together with a large part of the educational and some physical work.

The fitting up of the buildings is already in progress, and the date of opening will soon be announced.

The association takes this occasion again to express its appreciation of the sympathy and valuable assistance proffered by organizations and individuals.

## ELEVATOR WILL SOON LOWER NIAGARA FALLS SIGHTSEER

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—A new style of elevator, to replace the old incline railway, is one of the attractions these days at Niagara. It is being admired by thousands of visitors who come to see the gorgeous spectacle of the falls in winter dress. When opened in the near future it will carry sightseers to the foot of the falls.

A waiting room, 24x30 feet in size, is provided at the lower level and this room is fitted up for the convenience of the public. From this room is a tunnel which leads to the water's edge.

The shaft and waiting rooms are built exclusively of concrete and steel and are lighted and heated by electricity. The cost of the construction was in the neighborhood of \$125,000.

For nearly a year workmen have been busy on the construction of this remarkable elevator shaft. When it is considered that this shaft is 185 feet deep, and that nearly every inch of its sinking has been through solid rock, this space of time used in the construction is not long. The work was in charge of a New York contractor.

When this elevator is opened to the public many surprises await the visitors. Upon entering the temporary storm house at the entrance to the shaft one will find 36 stairs leading to a large and commodious waiting room. Twenty feet below the surface of this room are elegantly fitted up toilet rooms for the public use, a parcel checking stand, and the ticket office. The passengers pass to the right through turnstiles to the elevators, which lower the sightseer 185 feet to the

## NET STORROW GAINS IN RECOUNT AT NOON ARE FIFTEEN VOTES

(Continued from Page One.)

His gain Wednesday was 16 and Mr. Lane's was 57.

John J. Attridge's lead over Mr. Kenny for the three-year term in the 29 wards was 145. The greatest error in the council returns was in ward 20. By the recount Mr. Kenny gains 95 votes in this ward and Mr. Attridge 99.

The commissioners also counted the votes cast for Messrs. McDonald, Stone and Brand in ward 20. The returns gave Mr. McDonald 4348 votes, but according to the recount he received 4300; Mr. Stone was credited with 4426 on election day, but he gained seven by the recount, making his vote 4433; Mr. Brand lost 30 votes by the recount, as the returns Jan. 11 gave him 3655, while the commissioners find that he polled 3625.

## Storrow Account Exceeds Hundred Thousand Dollars

The largest expense ever recorded by a political candidate in the history of Boston is shown by the statement just filed with City Clerk John T. Priest by James J. Storrow.

According to the statement filed, Mr. Storrow expended a total of more than \$100,000 in his unsuccessful campaign for mayor of Boston. Nathaniel H. Taylor has also filed his expense statement, giving a total of \$1645 expended by him.

Mr. Storrow's statement of expenses was set forth upon a single sheet, as follows:

Nov. 27, 1909	8500
Dec. 1, 1909	500
Dec. 4, 1909	750
Dec. 8, 1909	5000
Dec. 15, 1909	5000
Dec. 22, 1909	5000
Dec. 30, 1909	5000
Jan. 4, 1910	10,000
Jan. 8, 1910	6500
Jan. 14, 1910	6000
Jan. 18, 1910	15,000
Jan. 19, 1910	44,000
Total	\$103,250

## Mayor-Elect Is to Confer With Incoming Councilors

Mayor-elect Fitzgerald is planning to get the nine members of the city council together next Saturday for an informal discussion of the affairs that will confront the new administration at its opening.

No provision is made in the new charter as to the granting of licenses to newsboys and minors. Another matter to be discussed is the advisability of creating several new offices, such as a clerk for the council and a sergeant-at-arms, the latter to take the place of the city messenger. It is possible that a recommendation will be made to give the council clerk power to grant licenses to minors.

## CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY MEETING

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The National Congregational Church Building Society, the agency through which the members of the denomination throughout the country aid in the construction of church edifices and parsonages met in annual session here today.

This is the first time in the society's history that it has met outside of New York, in which state it was incorporated. Since its foundation in 1853 it has aided in the building of about 4011 churches and 1028 parsonages. The opening session was held this afternoon, and the delegates, numbering about 200, will meet again tonight.

## RUSSIAN OFFICER TAKES LONG RIDE

ST. PETERSBURG—The minister of war has received a report of the arrival in Riepian, Plotsk province, of Lieutenant Shikuts after a trial ride of 2403 miles without change of horses. Lieutenant Shikuts, a Ulan officer, using an ordinary officer's mount, rode from Riepian to St. Petersburg to attend the annual festival of the Military Order of St. George, of which he is a chevalier, and returned, averaging a little over 48 miles per day. He was 50 days en route.

*We Have Some Charming Things in Silks*

Quite different from those shown in most stores—stripes, checks, plain effects, novelties.

MAY WE SHOW YOU? Samples on request. We are never under sold. Open an account with us.

Mention The Monitor. We refer to it.

**Walter M. Hatch & Co.,** 43 and 45 Summer St.

## NEW SAVINGS BANK RECORD FOR STATE PROVEN BY REPORT

(Continued from Page One.)

take possession and liquidate the assets of such corporation or individual under proper restrictions and regulations.

That the expenses of the bank commissioner's department be borne by the corporations and individuals under its supervision.

To allow savings banks to loan on policies issued by insurance companies approved by the bank commissioner and properly assigned to the bank, at not exceeding 90 per cent of the cash surrender value of the policies.

To amend the law relative to bank buildings so as to require the approval by the bank commissioner of further investment of an extraordinary nature in buildings already owned.

The law relating to reserve to be held by trust companies to be made more specific, particularly regarding the treatment of time deposits.

That the withdrawal value of shares in cooperative banks be put upon a uniform basis.

That the presidents of cooperative banks be relieved from signing the orders, checks or drafts for payment.

That the auditors of cooperative banks, instead of the board of directors, certify to the annual reports to the bank commissioner.

That registered public accountants may be entitled to use the word "certified" public accountant, to conform with the practice of other states.

That fees received from public accountants be used exclusively to pay expenses in the application of the law relative to their registration.

That all loan companies, now under the supervision of this department, may be placed under the supervision of the local police authorities.

That section 11 of chapter 114 of the Revised Laws, relating to cooperative banks, be amended so as to permit the investment in the securities named in section 68, clause second, chapter 390, Acts of 1908.

That chapter 347, Acts of 1906, relative to foreign banking associations or corporations, be amended.

This report contains the first annual statement of the two savings banks which have undertaken life insurance. These two are the Whitman Savings Bank of Whitman and the People's Savings Bank of Brockton.

Both banks have been able not only to keep their guaranty funds intact, but have paid interest at the rate of 4 per cent to the subscribers of the guaranty funds (this being the rate of interest that is paid to saving depositors); the banks have charged themselves with the full legal reserve value, according to the insurance laws of Massachusetts, and have been able to earn a considerable profit in addition.

The number of policies issued by the Whitman Savings Bank during the year was 1710, the amount of insurance represented being \$593,302. At the close of business, Oct. 31, there were in force 1487 policies, insuring \$550,091. There were in force, also, 12 deferred annuity contracts, representing annual payments of \$2004. The bank received in premiums during the year the sum of \$14,104.65, and paid to policy holders \$135.06.

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## HOLDING COMPANY BOND INVESTMENT COMES UP IN HOUSE

The Massachusetts House will today take up the order passed by the Senate Wednesday which places with the committee on railroads and banks and banking sitting jointly the question of whether or not the bonds of the Boston Holding Company should be a legal investment for the savings banks of Massachusetts.

The making of these bonds a legal investment was one of the recommendations in Governor Draper's inaugural House has already referred it to the committee on railroads, but after stating some of the reasons why it did so it is likely to adopt the order of the Senate.

All the members of the House and Senate have now qualified with the exception of Representatives Dow of ward 22 and Allen of Manchester.

This is the last week in which bills and petitions may be filed, and a large number are coming in at the present time.

The first woman suffrage bill was introduced by Representative White of Brookline. It is the petition of Julia Ward Howe and others for an amendment to the Constitution to strike out the word "male" from the constitutional qualifications of voters.

The committee on the judiciary reported leave to withdraw on the petitions of the Metropolitan Coal Company and others, that coal be included among construction material which may constitute a lien on buildings and land; and of John H. Carter, that in hearings before legislative committees on matters affecting public service corporations the head of the department controlling such corporations shall be present to furnish information to the committee.

The railroad commissioners Wednesday gave a hearing on street railway accommodations in Fairhaven, a suburb of New Bedford. Some years ago the selectmen gave the Union Company a location with numerous conditions, one of which was that up-to-date running equipment should be used. The selectmen say this is not being lived up to while the company claims it is seeking to have double track cars used, which the traffic does not warrant. The commission will send an inspector to investigate and report.

Atty.-Gen. Dana Malone has filed with the clerk of the House his annual report. In it among other things he says that the sovereignty of the commonwealth has not been violated by the Berkshire Power Company, a Connecticut corporation, which built a dam across the Housatonic river in Connecticut, and thereby caused at certain periods of the year an overflow of water on to certain public highways and private lands in the town of Sheffield.

The hearing before the committee on agriculture on the recommendations of State Forester Frank W. Rane, set for today, was postponed until Tuesday next on account of a mistake in the date in advertising the hearing.

A petition to permit taxation of state institutions to permit taxation of state institutions as will relieve cities and towns of the burden imposed by the loss of taxes on this class of property, was filed in the House today.

A petition of George A. Brigham for legislation to permit such taxation of state given authority, upon petition of 10 per cent of the legal voters in any district, to place upon the ballot at the next state election the question whether nominations for members of state political committees and for senator and representative in the General Court shall be made by convention or by direct nomination.

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A petition of George A. Brigham for







## POLISH IMMIGRANTS TO COLONIZE TRACT OF MONTANA LANDS

CHICAGO—Three thousand Polish families are planning to settle in Montana. The greater portion of them will establish a colony in the vicinity of Glendive, in the Yellowstone valley, although some may take land in the Judith basin district.

I. N. Hill of Glendive has just closed negotiations with representatives of the coming colonists and announces that the families will arrive and occupy the land during the coming 12 months. The Rev. Theodore Suck of Russian Poland and Stanley Mankowski of Seattle, Wash., and Posen, Ger., represented the colonists. The Rev. Mr. Suck bought 840 acres in Dawson county, along the Yellowstone, opposite Hoyt station, on the Northern Pacific. A town site will be established on the site, the surveys now being under way. The town site will be divided into building lots, 50 by 150 feet, which will be taken by the colonists.

Altogether some 16,000 acres is included in the deal for the proposed colony. Those coming are not impecunious immigrants, but well-to-do and even wealthy people, both from Russian and German Poland. Of those who will occupy the land, it is said probably a dozen will arrive with less than \$1500, none with less than \$500 or \$1000, and the others with amounts ranging from \$1500 to as high as \$50,000, many of them having from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

## CHICAGO SUBWAY DECISION HELPS TRACTION SOLUTION

CHICAGO—This city has taken another long step toward solving the transportation problem. At least such is the general view taken of the decision by Judge Carpenter of the circuit court, to the effect that the city can use the \$3,500,000 traction fund, received as its part of the profits of operating the surface lines, to construct a subway system.

Although there is a possibility that the suit will be appealed to the supreme court of the state, it is thought that the effect of the decision upon legislation will be such as to cause the speedy enactment of special laws giving the city broader powers to construct, lease or operate subways.

The suit which Judge Carpenter decided in favor of the city was brought to test the city's right to use part of the "traction fund" to defray the expenses of investigating the subway question and formulating plans for a subway system. Two questions were raised:

The right of the city to construct or authorize the construction of a system of transportation subways.

And the right of the city to expend any of the money realized under the traction settlement ordinance.

Judge Carpenter decided both in favor of the city.

## GIRLS IN COLLEGE ASSIST STRIKERS

Students of Wellesley and Radcliffe Take Steps to Support Shirtwaist Makers in New York City.

Students at Radcliffe and Wellesley are raising funds and taking other steps to aid the girl shirtwaist makers who are on strike in New York.

At a meeting of the College Equal Suffrage Club of Radcliffe late Wednesday Miss Katharine Tyng '09 and Miss Edith Reeves '07 described the conditions under which the shirtwaist makers of New York have to work as they saw them during a recent visit and explained what the girls hope to gain if the strike is successful. Much enthusiasm was shown by the members of the club and it was voted to circulate a subscription list among the students in behalf of the strikers.

About \$200 has been raised among the Wellesley students. A canvass is also being conducted to ascertain how many shirtwaists the girls will order in case Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, carries out her proposal to start a cooperative factory for the strikers.

## NEW YORK SENATE FAVORS PROBE.

ALBANY, N. Y.—The state Senate proposes to sift to the bottom the published accusation by Senator Benne Conner of Tompkins that Senator John P. Aldrich of Chicago, the newly elected president pro tem, while Republican leader of the Assembly, received money for helping defeat legislation before the House.

## KILBURN MILL TO EXPAND.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—An increase in capitalization from \$750,000 to \$1,500,000, the announcement of the erection of a new mill of 50,000 spindles, and the probable declaration of a cash dividend of 33 1/3 per cent, are important matters acted upon by stockholders of the Kilburn mill at their meeting.

## FORESTRY SOCIETY ADJOURNS.

WASHINGTON—The American Forestry Association has endorsed the bill now before Congress to create a government forest preserve in the Southern Appalachian system and the White Mountains, and has adjourned. Curtis Guild, Jr., former Governor of Massachusetts, was reelected president.

## MINERS' PRESIDENT SAYS THAT STRIKES ARE NOT A SUCCESS

INDIANAPOLIS—Strikes as a method of organizing the miners of America have not proved a success, is the open declaration of President T. L. Lewis in his annual report to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America in session here.

"The application of common sense should be the basis of the new method of promoting industrial peace in the mining regions," says President Lewis. "The joint conference method of negotiating wage contracts has done much to establish peace in the mining districts."

Mr. Lewis recommends that the Sherman anti-trust law should be investigated and if the rights of organized labor are threatened by its provisions every effort should be made to amend it. An employer's liability law and a law legalizing labor unions are also recommended. Politics is playing an active part in the convention. The "filibusters," so-called by President Lewis, carried by a large majority on Wednesday a motion to suspend during the convention the salaries of the international organizers who are in attendance as representatives of local unions and to place on the local unions their expenses as delegates.

It was charged that President Lewis arranged for their attendance to pack the convention in his interests. This he emphatically denied.

## BANKER POINTS OUT POWERFUL CONTROL OF A CENTRAL BANK

A central national bank, it was asserted by Henry Clews, the eminent New York financier, in his address to Boston bankers Wednesday evening in Tremont Temple, could not escape being a great speculative and political machine, controlled by great speculative capitalists.

"The power and resources of a central national bank," he said, "would almost surely be used by the so-called captains of industry and speculative multi-millionaires to bring about new and more gigantic combinations to add to their enormous wealth, and build up a money oligarchy that might become more powerful than the government itself."

He compared conditions here with those abroad which have brought the great central government banks of European nations into existence, and stated that the latter deal with monetary laws, political and social conditions and territorial environment vastly different from those which would affect such an institution in the United States.

He maintained that on the two occasions in this country's history when the central national bank experiment was tried, the results were unsatisfactory and that another attempt to establish the system would have a similar outcome. He said in part:

"The banks—state and national—already established all over the country, to say nothing of private banking houses, supply all the banking facilities the people require."

"With its thousands millions, or more, of deposits, and its hundred millions, or more, of capital, it would be a very powerful factor in the money market, and, through its practical control of the Wall street money market, it might largely control all the markets for stocks and speculative commodities."

"A central national bank would also be, in some degree, discouraging to all the other banks in the country, and especially in the reserve cities, by subjecting them to a new form of competition, and to an all-pervading and dominant overlord in the shape of an institution invested with privileges and powers superior to their own."

"Let us have large banks by all means if they are needed; but many of the ills which advocates of the central bank seek to eliminate are best provided against by intelligent, concerted action, such as the New York clearing house has repeatedly shown itself capable of rendering."

## CHINESE TRADE TO BE DIVERTED

WASHINGTON—It has been decided not to grant the request of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that Chinese en route from the Orient to Havana and other points outside the United States, by way of the Canadian Pacific railroad, be allowed to pass freely through New England.

Secretary Nagel has issued new regulations which go into effect Feb. 1, under which Chinese bound for foreign ports by way of New England shall be inspected at the original port of entry, Vancouver.

It is said that this order will reduce the traffic in Chinese through New England to a considerable extent, to the injury of New England railroads.

## SALEM POSTAL RECEIPTS.

SALEM, Mass.—The receipts of the local postoffice have increased during the past four years from \$84,539.02 per year in 1905 to \$107,901.61 in 1909.

# Washington Interests

## HITCHCOCK CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY OF INTERIOR PROBED

WASHINGTON—The investigation of the charges made by Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska, a Democrat, alleging extravagance in the interior department, including charges affecting Secretary Ballinger and his cousin, John Ballinger, was begun before the House committee on expenditures in the interior department Wednesday.

Bird S. McGuire of Oklahoma, chairman of the committee, presided. Commissioner Fred Dennett of the general land office, whose service directly figures in the contention that there were many instances of improper use of the million dollar appropriation for the protection of the public domain, and Mr. Hitchcock were present.

Commissioner Dennett was the only witness of the day, and his testimony was a general denial of the charges, though he admitted that some minor specifications were true. He told the committee that Mr. Hitchcock might have easily secured correct information as to the subject matter of his charges and the proper interpretation of such facts as were admitted to be true.

Turning to Mr. Hitchcock he asked: "Your charges were based on rumors, were they not?"

To this Mr. Hitchcock made no answer.

Secretary Ballinger will not appear, but probably will send a letter to the committee. The charge as to John Ballinger being paid traveling expenses was not brought up today, but probably will be inquired into when Mr. Dennett resumes the witness stand on Monday, to which time the committee adjourned.

## MR. TAFT SENDS IN NOMINATIONS

List Includes Appointment of United States Marshal, Army Lieutenant and Post-office Officials.

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent the following nominations to the Senate Wednesday:

To be United States Marshal for the eastern district of New York—Charles J. Haubert.

To be register of the land office at Duluth, Minn.—Charles F. Hartman of Duluth.

New England postoffice nominations: Massachusetts—Edwin D. Goodell, Brookfield; George W. Jones, Falmouth; Frank E. Whiting, Plainville; George V. Bennett, Plymouth; Merton A. Woodward, Shelburne Falls; Robert A. Beckwith, Southbridge; James A. Eldridge, Williamstown.

Maine—Marcellus L. Hussey, Guilford. New Hampshire—Fred H. Perry, Charlestown.

Vermont—Joseph B. Eldridge, Randolph.

Connecticut—Roswell Sedgewick, Groton; Bennett C. Atwood, Watertown.

Guy L. Rowe of Vermont was nominated a second lieutenant in the regular army.

## READY TO SELECT CANAL FORT SITES

WASHINGTON—Plans are now under way for the fortification of the Panama canal, and within the next few weeks a board of distinguished army and navy officers will go to the isthmus to select sites for a system of coast fortifications, which, when completed, will be as nearly impregnable to attack by sea as it is possible for the best military engineers to make them.

This board of officers, it can be stated on high authority, will have as its president Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, recently designated as the next chief of the general staff.

## TARIFF PROCLAMATION GIVES PREFERENCE TO SIX NATIONS

WASHINGTON—Exercising the power conferred upon him by the provisions of the Payne tariff bill, approved Aug. 5, 1909, President Taft has issued a proclamation declaring that Italy, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, Turkey and Switzerland are entitled to the minimum duties imposed by that act, in that they have been found to impose no terms or restrictions either in the way of tariff rates or provision, trade or other regulations, charges, exactions or in any other manner, directly or indirectly, upon the importation into or the sale in their territory or colonial possessions of any agricultural, manufactured or other products of the United States, which unduly discriminate against the United States or the products thereof, and that the governments named pay no export bounty on or impose no export duty or prohibition upon the exportation of any articles to the United States which unduly discriminates against the United States or the products thereof, and that the governments accord to the agricultural, manufactured or other products of the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent.

The proclamations are identical, save as to the manner of the countries to which they are addressed, and are to take effect March 31, unless made null and void by tariff changes before that time.

Figures are given showing United States imports and exports with these six countries for the year 1909 as follows:

Imports from Great Britain \$208,612,758, from Italy \$49,287,394, from Russia \$11,344,916, from Spain \$14,077,064, from

Switzerland \$23,831,492, from Turkey \$12,429,128.

Exports to Great Britain \$514,627,365, to Italy \$38,509,505, to Russia \$17,288,909, to Spain \$19,679,003, to Switzerland \$750,736, to Turkey \$2,518,142.

Germany is the country that will be most affected by the new arrangement. After March 31 the maximum tariff rates will be automatically applied to the vast German import trade, and every article of German production coming to America must pay 25 per cent increased duty.

Negotiations have been in progress for months between the two governments to avoid this issue, but an obstacle has been reached in the demand of the state department for the relaxation of the German prohibition against American cattle.

Germany sent to this country in 1908 goods valued at more than \$160,000,000, two-thirds of which were dutiable, and on these would apply an increased tariff rate of 25 per cent. On the other hand, America shipped to Germany, our second best customer among nations, no less than \$300,000,000 worth of products. Many of these will have to pay increased rates of duty hereafter in all probability.

Germany is said to be considering ways and means for conducting the German end of the reprisals which are now considered unavoidable.

An important meeting of the representatives of the German foreign office and the imperial ministry of the interior was held at the end of last week. It was instructed to consider the preliminary steps for coping with the situation which will arise March 31.

France is one of the large countries also omitted from the list.

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE BODY MAKES IMPORTANT DECISION

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission has decided a case in which the West End Improvement Club, composed of business men of Council Bluffs, Ia., sought to have the 10-cent fare charged between Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, over a bridge across the Missouri river owned by the Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway & Bridge Company, reduced. The improvement club urged that the 10-cent fare was discriminatory, inasmuch as the defendants give a longer ride for five cents on lines which do not cross the bridge.

The defendants urged that they were a street railway and not amenable to the terms of the interstate commerce act, and on this point the commission renders an interesting decision, holding that they are common carriers doing an interstate business in the transportation of persons, and are therefore amenable to the terms and jurisdiction of the act.

"It would be a narrow, strained and illiberal construction," it says, "to hold that designating an interurban railroad a 'street railway' was sufficient to excuse such a railroad, when engaged in interstate transportation, from the operation of the law. So far as the practices of common carriers of passengers

are concerned, interurban railroads might as certainly, to the same extent and in the same manner as any other carrier or railroad, cause the abuses denounced by the law; they might discriminate as unjustly and charge as unreasonable fares as the railroads denominated as commercial. If interstate, they are clearly outside the jurisdiction of the individual state, and where they are 'common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property,' as specified in the act, we entertain no doubt of their amenability to its provisions."

The bridge company's properties are under lease to the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Company, which enters into the defense of the case. The capitalization of the two companies is entirely separate and distinct. The commission is of the opinion that if the two companies were operated separately neither would be expected to charge less than a 5-cent fare. The commission is of the opinion that a reduction of the defendants' fare to 5 cents would not be justified, but extends the limits in Omaha and Council Bluffs to which the passenger will be entitled to transportation at this rate.

## SPEAKER'S PLACE FOR EX-PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Ex-President Roosevelt for speaker of the House of Representatives. This is the latest decision reached as to "what shall be done with our ex-president," according to a report that has spread among members of Congress. It is even said that Mr. Roosevelt has agreed to run for Congress in the First district of New York state, in which Oyster Bay, his home, is located.

The understanding that he will be elected to the speakership if he runs is, it is declared, insisted upon by Mr. Roosevelt.

## CONSIDER WHITE SLAVE BILL.

WASHINGTON—The House today will resume consideration of the Mann white slave bill. The bill includes provisions designed to reach the traffic by international agreement and the interstate commerce laws.

## CONSIDER A NEW STATEHOOD BILL

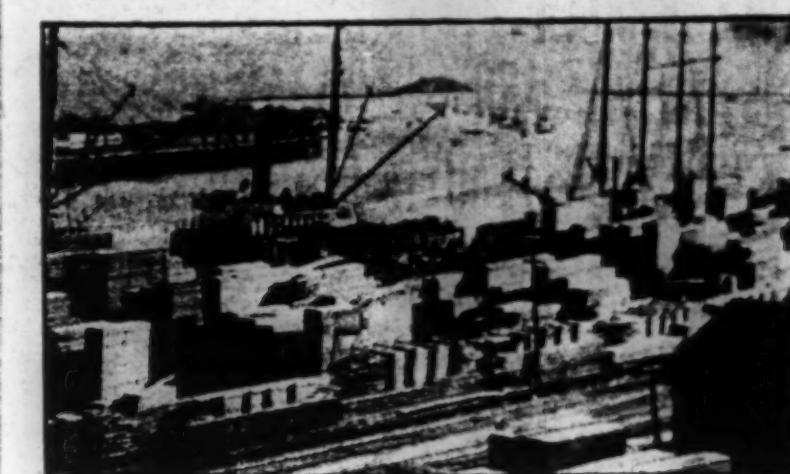
WASHINGTON—No new stars will be added to the American flag before the summer of 1911, according to the plan under consideration in the Senate committee on territories. The program is said to have the endorsement of President Taft. It provides for the reporting of an entirely new bill for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states.

## JAMAICA REFUSES TO FAVOR CANADA

KINGSTON, Jam.—The merchants after lengthily discussing the question have decided that they are not prepared to recommend any trade preference for Canada unless the Dominion takes the responsibility of maintaining the advantageous position Jamaica now holds in the American market.

## Growth of Los Angeles Harbor

INDEPENDENT STEAMSHIP COMPANY STARTS TODAY HANDLING BUSINESS TO NEVADA GOLD FIELDS.



HARBOR OF SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA

Pacific coast port from which salt is shipped after sun and air have extracted it from ocean water.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Evidence that Los Angeles (San Pedro) harbor is growing in importance is found in the announcement that a system has just been established to handle business from San Francisco to the Nevada gold fields, by way of this harbor. Through tariffs for the enterprise go into effect today. Los Angeles is nearer by rail to the southern Nevada gold district than is San Francisco to the same district by the all-rail routes, hence the arrangement that has been made by the Independent Steamship Company and the Salt Lake and Las Vegas and Tonopah railroads.

## CUBA PROPOSES IMPORTANT CHANGE IN HER GOVERNMENT

### BOARD'S CHAIRMAN TO PREPARE SCHOOL LEGISLATIVE BILLS

The school board authorized Chairman David A. Ellis to prepare for presentation to the Legislature such bills as he may deem necessary for the good of the schools of Boston at its meeting Wednesday night. The replacing of obsolete schools is the matter to which he is to particularly direct his attention.

The funds that will be necessary to do this, according to Chairman Ellis, will be close to the \$2,000,000 mark. These bills are to be filed before Saturday.

Nine schoolhouses need to be replaced. These are: The Austin, in East Boston; the Prescott, in Charlestown; the Portland, in the North End; the Way street, in the South End; the Baldwin, in the West End; the Tilton and the Savin Hill schools, in Dorchester; the old Dearborn, in Roxbury; and the Washington street primary, in Germantown.

A bill to provide for a temporary adjustment of the teachers' pension system will also be presented. The other bills would legalize the payment by the state of its share in the maintenance of the evening industrial schools, and permit it to assume officially such responsibility in the future.

These bills affect the elementary schools chiefly. The high school equipment is considered fairly adequate.

### MAIL SERVICE TESTS HELD UP.

Secretary Edward E. Stebbins of the local United States civil service bureau in the Federal building announces that the spring examinations for railway mail and departmental clerks have been canceled until further notice. After July 15 next he will be better able to give out information as to examinations for these positions in Boston. There are a number of applicants.

### PLAN NEW BERKSHIRE ROAD.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—An application is to be made for a street railway franchise for a line between this city and Williamstown, connecting to Troy. The new company will be known as the Taconic Street Railway Company.

### BEVERLY PAYING Y. M.-C. A. CASH.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Over \$30,000 has already been paid in on the Young Men's Christian Association building campaign pledges, out of the total of nearly \$100,000.

HAVANA—A new form of government for Cuba, whereby senators and representatives will be allowed to hold cabinet positions without relinquishing their elective seats, is soon to be proposed in the House of Representatives, with good prospects that the change will be effected.

Because nearly all of the capable statesmen of Cuba are either in the House or Senate, it is deemed imperative that some plan be evolved whereby the standard of the cabinet may be raised. The proposed reform is a compromise between the European parliamentary system and the representative system of the United States, after which the Cuban government is patterned.

Eminent constitutional lawyers say the proposed reform does not violate the first law of the land. It is believed that the plan would result in not only a more competent cabinet but also in a more stable body, as at present leading statesmen do not care to accept cabinet positions, owing to the insecure tenure of the latter.

Many leading Conservatives and Liberals are said to be in favor of the change.

## ABOLISH BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT

WASHINGTON—The House committee on naval affairs voted unanimously Wednesday to report a bill abolishing the bureau of equipment of the navy. This is the first step by Congress in the inauguration of Secretary Meyer's reorganization plan.

The committee also decided to report favorably the resolution introduced by Representative Cox (Dem., Md.) to inquire of the secretary of the navy whether the department has been purchasing powder from any trust or monopoly.

Representative Goulden (Dem., N. Y.), (Rep., Mich.) and Booker (Dem., Mo.) appeared before the committee to urge favorable action on their bills for the raising of the Maine in Havana harbor.

## SCOTTISH PEOPLE TO HONOR BURNS

The Boston Caledonian Club will celebrate the birthday of Robert Burns next Tuesday evening at Mechanics' hall with a concert and ball.

The committee in charge of the occasion of which James L. Wilkinson is chairman has engaged for the concert Miss Margaret K. Alexander and Miss Margaret McKenney, both well known in local Scottish circles; Bradbury Chase, Stewart Moneur and W. L. Cockburn.

## A Locomotive With the Cab in Front

One of the Southern Pacific railroad's fifteen articulated oil-burning engines bought during last twelve months.



(From American Engineer and Railroad Journal.)

### THIS LOCOMOTIVE GIVES ENGINEER A CLEAR VIEW OF THE TRACK.

DID you ever see a locomotive with the engineer's cab in front? It is now possible with oil-burning locomotives to reverse the ordinary direction of running, making the cab of the locomotive the foremost point of the train, thus giving the engineer an unobstructed view of the rails ahead of him. Thus the cowcatcher is placed on the cab end instead of the smoke-stack end, a change which is made possible by the fact that the use of oil fuel releases the fireman from service in the tender. This allows him to remain in the cab with the engineer, a thing that would not be feasible were the tender of a coal-using engine thus separated from the cab.

This new practice has been introduced on some of the Italian railroads, and has lately been inaugurated on sections of the Southern Pacific railroad, which road received 15 oil-using locomotives during 1909. The order for the construction of engines with the cab ahead was given largely because of the requirements of the service, which calls for the operation of locomotives through tunnels and sheds, in which it was very desirable to have the stack behind the cab in order that the engine crew might not be incommoded by the gases.

The engines of the advanced design are entered through side doorways which are reached by ladders. The engineer occupies the right-hand side of the cab looking ahead.

S. W. Manning, Gen. Agt.,  
322 Washington St.,  
Boston, Mass.



LOCALS IRREGULAR

## FINANCIAL NOTES

50 coupon.....	114 3/4	115 3/4
Panama 2s.....	100	101
Panama 1936s.....	100	101

102 1/2	Additional cars; the
115	repair and machinery shop; c
115 3/4	tion of another gas tank; the
101	of additional boilers and ma
101	other improvements.

throughout the country  
will begin before the H  
committee Jan. 27.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton bus  
ate, prices steady. Ameri  
uplands 7.61. Sales 8000; r  
none American. Futures op

ready. Chain and Fancy. Latest  
European Importations.  
at Franklin St. Boston.

**LEATHER**  
**WARD'S**

ready. Chain and Fancy. Latest  
European Importations.  
at Franklin St. Boston.

**LEATHER**  
**WARD'S**



# Market Reports Produce Shipping

## UNITED FRUIT SUGAR OUTPUT

Large Increase in Production Shown Thus Far and the Profits for Year Are Expected to Be Increased.

During the month that the United Fruit Company sugar mills have been in operation they have produced jointly a total of 80,670 bags, compared with 37,725 bags in the same period of grinding last year. This is an increase of 113 per cent and is mainly due to the splendid showing of the Banan mill, which has turned out 49,420 bags against 18,126 last year. The Nipe mill also did better than a year ago, the comparison being 31,250 bags against 29,600 bags.

For the full grinding period United Fruit will produce this year at the two mills something over 800,000 bags compared with 600,000 bags last season, an increase of 21 per cent.

The company has been very fortunate this year in having a higher range of prices for raw sugar. To date something over 225,000 bags of sugar have been sold ahead, or more than a quarter of the entire crop. Prices have ranged from 2 1/16 to 2 3/8 cents per pound, a full 1/2 cent per pound better than a year ago.

It is predicted that sugar profits in 1910 will establish a new high record just as they did in the 1909 season compared with all previous years. In fact it is probable that sugar profits will run at least around \$1,000,000 better than in 1909, when the aggregate earnings at Banan and Nipe were \$1,015,000.

Production of the two mills is now running at the rate of between 4000 and 5000 bags daily.

For the quarter ended Dec. 31 fruit earnings were more than three times as large as for the same three months in the 1909 fiscal year. These large earnings were made possible by the combination of favorable weather, excellent fruit and a shortage of domestic fruit in the United States. For the first quarter of the 1909 year United Fruit earned about \$250,000 net.

Plans are now being considered for the rebuilding of the Hotel Titchfield, at Port Antonio, Jamaica, recently destroyed by fire. There was no money loss to the United Fruit Company because of this hotel's destruction aside from such loss as has come from natural profit through running the hotel and passenger receipts on its steamers. United Fruit interests now control an important hotel at Kingston, on the opposite side of the island, and when the Titchfield is rebuilt, the fruit company will be in the best position it has ever been in to cater to tourist travel.

### BILL AGAINST MARGIN TRADING.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Selling stocks on margin is prohibited in a bill introduced by Assemblyman Harwood. A person participating in any such transaction is made guilty of a felony.

### COTTON FIRM SUSPENDS.

NEW YORK—The suspension of Roberts, Hall & Criss has been announced on the cotton exchange.

## TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

### Arrivals.

Steamer Gloucester from Norfolk with 1400 boxes oranges, 700 bags peanuts, 250 barrels kale, 450 barrels spinach. Steamer Berkshire from Philadelphia with 30 boxes raisins, 43 barrels, 108 baskets sweet potatoes.

Steamer Massachusetts brought 10 crates onions, 318 boxes grape fruit, 1084 boxes oranges, 15 boxes dates, 303 boxes macaroni.

Steamer Bunker Hill brought 32 boxes grape fruit, 293 boxes oranges, 13 bags peanuts, 6 crates pineapples, 145 boxes macaroni. Both from New York.

Str J S Whitney from New York brought 50 baskets onions, 173 boxes grape fruit, 204 boxes oranges, 25 boxes raisins, 50 boxes macaroni.

The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 50 boxes oranges, 275 bags spinach, 170 barrels kale, 275 barrels spinach.

### Boston Receipts.

Apples 1208 barrels, cranberries 137 barrels, strawberries 1 refrigerator, Florida oranges 5811 boxes, California oranges 567 boxes, lemons 482 boxes, pineapples 6 crates, raisins 55 boxes, dates 15 boxes, peanuts 700 bags, potatoes 8400 bushels, sweet potatoes 97 barrels, onions 1310 bushels.

### Foreign Apple Market.

LIVERPOOL.—No. 1 Maine Baldwin 16@20s, seconds 13@16s, Greenings 10@14s, Ben Davis and Starks 14@15s, Golden Russets 15@17s, Rox. Russets 12@15s, Pomocks 15@16s. Only the choicest fruit brought the highest quotations. The market opened strong, but declined during the day and closed weaker. The market closed with weak tendency, but good clearance; 15,000 bbls selling. Canadian and Maine fruit here today. Considerable fruit in frosted condition. Canada on the market.

### New York Fruit News.

The steamer Oceania with 4600 bxs Palermo lemons has arrived and will be sold Friday, Jan. 21.

Sale Wednesday—5000 bxs Palermo lemons ex Lazio. The market opened strong, and in some cases prices were a little higher than last Friday, but toward the close buyers were not anxious to get in as they were at last sale and prices were a little lower than the opening. Taking the sale on the whole, market was unchanged. Fruit was of fine quality and good condition. First choice 300s \$3.20@3.40, 300s \$3.55@3.75, second 300s \$3.10@3.20, 300s \$3.45@3.55.

### PROVISIONS

#### Chicago Market.

May wheat \$1.08 1/2, May pork \$21.70, May lard \$11.97; hog receipts 28,000, prices \$8.25@8.70; cattle market steady to 10 lower, receipts 13,000 head \$4.10@7.50, cows and heifers \$2@5.40, Texas

steers \$3.80@4.80, stockers and feeders \$2.90@5.10, western cattle \$4@6.

### Boston Poultry Receipts.

Today, 1686 packages; last year, 3124 packages.

### Boston Prices.

Flour—Mill shipments, spring patents, \$5.75@6.20; clears \$4.75@5, winter patents \$6@6.20, straights \$5.75@6, clears \$5.60@5.80, Kansas patents in jute \$5.30@5.50, rye flour \$4.30@5.50, graham \$4.55@5.50.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, steamer yellow 76 1/2c, No. 2 yellow 76c, to ship from the West, No. 2 yellow 76 1/2c@76c, No. 3 yellow 75 1/2c@76c.

Oats—Car lots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 57 1/2c, No. 2 56 1/2c, No. 3 56c, rejected white 55c, to ship from the West 36 to 38 pounds 55 1/2c@56c, 38 to 40 pounds 56 1/2c@57c, 40 to 42 pounds 57c@57 1/2c, barley mixture 56c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Bag cornmeal, \$1.42@1.45; granulated \$3.90@4; barrel bolted, \$3.85@3.90; oatmeal, rolled, \$4.95@5.20 barrel; cut and ground, \$5.40@5.70.

Millfeed—to ship from the mills, spring bran, \$28@28.50; winter bran, \$28.15; middlings, \$27.75@29; mixed feed, \$28.50@30.50; red dog, \$32.50; cottonseed meal, \$36.75; gluten meal, \$32.50; hominy feed, \$30.15; stock feed, \$29.75.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice, \$24; No. 1, \$23; No. 2, \$21.50@22; No. 3, \$19.50@20.50; straw, rye, \$20; oats, \$12.50.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS

#### Boston Official Butter Market.

Northern creamery assorted tubs, 34c; northern creamery extra large tubs, 34c; western creamery extra large tubs, 33c; boxes and prints, 35c; storage creamery tubs, northern extras, 33 1/2c; western extras, 32 1/2c@33c.

### Boston Receipts.

Today, 6018 tubs 3108 boxes 284,569 pounds butter, 285 boxes cheese, 1548 cases eggs; 1909, 3538 tubs 1686 boxes, 194,542 pounds butter, 62 boxes cheese, 1975 cases eggs.

Wednesday, 1910, 2098 tubs, 1317 boxes, 112,477 pounds butter, 138 boxes cheese, 1451 cases eggs; 1909, 1077 tubs, 594 boxes, 35,954 pounds butter, 209 boxes cheese, 2515 cases eggs.

### COTTON BREAKS FORTY POINTS

Trading Is on an Enormous Scale, an Avalanche of Selling Orders Following a Strong Opening.

NEW YORK—Sensational breaks on the stock and cotton exchanges followed the opening today with the result that there was much irregularity in the financial district and many bearish rumors were circulated. The present flurry, however, in no way affects the banks and trust companies, so that there is not likely to be any real financial panic.

The cotton market opened strong, but just before 11 o'clock there came an avalanche of selling orders and prices slumped 40 points with trading on an enormous scale and no support in evidence from the bull leaders.

The board of governors of the stock exchange are investigating the collapse of the Hocking pool and have ordered that no settlements be made until their inquiry closes. It is reported that several prominent brokers are facing charges that may bring about their expulsion as the result of the deal in Hocking. The firm of Roberts, Hall & Criss announced its suspension on the stock exchange today. The firm's board member, H. F. Criss, was active in the Hocking flurry Wednesday and the suspension was not unexpected.

### PNEUMATIC TOOL BUSINESS GOOD

CHICAGO—The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company's annual report will be ready for publication late this month. It will show earnings of about \$240,000 or approximately 4 per cent on the outstanding capital stock. More than two-thirds of these earnings were made in the last six months of 1909.

Since the close of the year the company's sales have been running very high, and the returns in the past 90 days will average at a rate of earnings somewhere near 8 per cent a year. The business has reached the point where it is simply a question of getting out the orders. All of the plants are filled with contracts and it was found necessary recently to put on a night shift at the Detroit works.

### OVERPRODUCTION IN OIL REPORTED

NEW YORK—The decline in price of petroleum, which has been under way for the last several months, is due largely to overproduction. Standard Oil Company has in storage close to 100,000,000 barrels of oil, of which 40,000,000 barrels are stored in the Oklahoma district. The decline in the price of oil will tend to discourage production and stop accumulation.

Standard Oil Company is showing an increase in business, but consumption is not keeping pace with production.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Both vessels laden with enormous cargoes, the Canadian of the Leyland line, Captain Bullock, will take her departure from Clyde-street pier at 4 p. m., and the Pretorian of the Allan line, Captain Pitts, sailing from Mystic wharf at noon, leave Boston for Europe today.

In the holds of the Pretorian are 200 tons of steel plates, which came from Pennsylvania and are going to Renfrew, Scotland, where they will be used in constructing boilers. She will also take 3250 bags and 100 barrels of American refined sugar, going to Greenock. Some of her other shipments are 5000 barrels of Canadian apples, 60,000 bushels of corn, 20,000 bushels of wheat, 120 tons of provisions, 100 tons of hay, 250 tons of flour and a large general cargo. She will have 12 cabin passengers and 25 steerage.

The Canadian's shipment includes 57,000 bushels of wheat, 1500 tons of Santo Domingo sugar, 600 tons of provisions, 300 tons of lumber, 400 tons of flour, 400 tons of hay, 3500 barrels of apples, three refrigerators of frozen goods, 750 head of cattle and a large quantity of sundries. The Canadian arrived Sunday with the largest cargo ever received from Liverpool, and her immense inward freight and heavy outward shipments were handled in record time.

From Boston to Buenos Aires in 44 days was the record of the British ship Brynhild. Captain Schmeisser, which reached the Argentine port Tuesday. The passage is considered remarkable for this season of the year. The Brynhild carried out nearly 1,500,000 feet of lumber.

LONDON—Captain Turner of the Cunard line steamer Lusitania has been appointed to the command of the Mauretania. Captain Charles will henceforth command the Lusitania.

Capt. W. G. Cutler, in charge of this lighthouse district, gives notice that Pollock rip light vessel, which dragged from its station, has been replaced. The Pollock rip broken part north end gas buoy No. 1B has been replaced and relighted. The Shenandoah wreck buoy and the Stone Horse shoal north end gas buoy, which were extinguished in the storm, have been relighted.

Steamer Berkshire, which arrived here today, has been assigned to the Boston-Philadelphia service to take the place of the steamer Quantic. The latter was withdrawn and placed in the Baltimore-Jacksonville service, replacing the steamer Chatham, which was wrecked by striking a bar in St. Johns river a few days ago.

### PORT OF BOSTON.

#### Arrived.

Strs H M Whitney, Crowell, New York, mdse to G W Apsey; Old Colony, Geer, New York, mdse to N E Nav Co; Boston (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S. mdse and passengers to F W Bedell; Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk, mdse and passengers to C H Maynard; Berkshire, Howes, Philadelphia, mdse and passengers to C H Maynard; Bay State, Von Sneider, Newport News, towing barges Badger and Baroness; Camden, Strout, Portland, Me; City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester.

Tugs Helen M. Field, Decker, New York, towing barges Stroudsburg, from Edgewater, and Weehawken from Weehawken; Boxer, Miles, New York, towing barges J B King & Co's Nos 19 and 21; Honey Brook, Durkee, Portland via Salem, towing barges Wilkesbarre and C R of N J No 4, Salem for Port Johnson; Nellie, Swin, Lynn, towing barge Pohatong, for Hokenok, arrd 19; James Woolley, Millin, Gloucester.

Schr A K McLean (Br), Remby, Perth Amboy via Vineyard Haven for Halifax, N. S., towed from Vineyard Haven by tug Orion. Will discharge part cargo to haul out.

#### Cleared.

Strs Canadian (Br), Bullock, Liverpool, by F. Toppin; Esparta (Br), Glenn, Port Limon, C R, by United Fruit Co; Nanna (Nor), Naero, Macoris, S D, by same; Berkshire, Howes, Philadelphia, by C H Maynard; James S Whitney, Crowell, New York, by F W Apsey.

#### Sailed.

Strs Pretorian (Br), Glasgow; Canadian (Br), Liverpool; Howard, Norfolk; Melrose; Berkshire, Philadelphia; Stollenfels (Ger), New York; Bunker Hill, do; James S Whitney, do; Nanna (Nor), Macoris, S D.

Tug H A Mathis, Lynn, to tow schr Abbie and Eva Hosper to sea.

Wednesday—Tugs, Ontario, towing barges Sidney, Smyrna and Liberty, Guttenberg; Orion, towing barge Ardmore (from South Amboy), Portland.

### MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

DEL BREAKWATER, Jan 20—Passed up, str Lexington, Boston for Philadelphia; passed out, str Grecian, do for Boston.

MARCUS HOOK, Jan 20—Passed up, str Marquette, Antwerp via Boston for Philadelphia.

CHATHAM, Jan 20—Passed south, str Colorado, Boston for Charleston, S C, Jacksonville and Galveston; tug Catawissa, towing barges Knickerbocker, Parkers Flats, Indian Ridge and Ashland, Salem for Philadelphia.

NOBASKA, Jan 20—Passed north, two tugs each with three barges; tug supposed Daniel Willard, towing barges Binghamton, from Rondout and Marion, Edgewater for Boston; passed south, passenger str (possibly the Colorado, Boston for Charleston, S C, Jacksonville and Galveston).

ADEN, Jan. 18—Arrd, str Verona, New

York for Singapore, Philippines, China and Japan.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 18—Arrd, 15, bark Brookside, Morrell, Yarmouth, N S; 18, ship Brynhild, Schmeisser, Boston. (44 days passage); sld, 13, ship Yallaro, Gazzolo, New York; 4, Goodwood, Pasca, goulas; Planet Mars, New York, etc.

MARCUS HOOK, Jan. 19—Passed down, tug Mars (from Philadelphia), Boston, towing large Sterling; schr Ellen M. Golder, Chase, Philadelphia for Boston.

DEL BREAKWATER, Jan 19—Sld, schr Kate B Ogdon, Lamson, Charleston for Boston.

MADRAS, Jan 6—Sld, str Rotenfels (from Calcutta) Boston and New York.

VALPARAISO, Jan 3—Arrd, str Coya, New York, etc; sld, 3, str Newton Hall (from New York, etc).

VIZAGAPATAM, Dec 18—Sld, str Askahall, U S.

CHAPARRA, Cuba, Jan 17—Sld, str Hormod, Boston.

MELBOURNE, Jan 6—Sld, str Frankdale (from New York, etc) Sydney, N S W.

RIVER PLATE, Jan 6—Arrd previously, str Jevington, Cardiff (chartered for Colastine and New York).

ROSARIO, Dec 31—Arrd, str Lord Cromer, New York, etc.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 18—Chd, str Comus, New York; sld from Port Eads, str Persiana, New York; Bay View, Boston; barge Bombay, Providence; barges Annie H Smith, Providence; Baravia, New Bedford; Lancaster, do; Ivie, do.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 18—Arrd at Port Eads, str Barotse, New York.

SINGAPORE, Jan 3—Sld, str Elizabeth Rickmers (from New York, etc), Yokohama; Myrledene (probably U S).

CAIRDEIF, Jan 6—Arrd, str Cambytes, Hartlepool, chartered for New York or Philadelphia.

GIRGENTI, Dec 20—Sld, str Italia, New York.

BRISBANE, Jan 4—Sld, str Gryfevale (from New York, etc), Sydney.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 18—Arrd, str City of Columbus, New York; sld, 18, str City of Atlanta, New York; 15, bk Normandy, New York; sch The Josephine, do.

TAMPA, Jan. 18—Arrd, str Alamo, New York, for Mobile; sld, str Sabine, New York.

### WIRELESS REPORTS.

Str Cymric, Liverpool for New York, 1200 m e Ambrose channel lightship 10 a m 19, and due Saturday.

Str J M Guffey, Port Arthur for Beverly, 195 m Beverly 8 p m 19.

Str City of Augusta, Savannah for Boston, 213 m s Nantucket 8 p m 19.

Str Colon, New York for Cristobal, 617 m s Sandy Hook 8 p m 19.

Str Arapahoe, New York for Jacksonville, passed Hatteras 6:50 p m 19.

Str Ancona, Genoa and Naples for Philadelphia, 20 m e Nantucket 7:30 a m.

Str Panama, from Cristobal for New York, 478 m s Sandy Hook 8 p m 19.

Str City of Atlanta, Savannah for New York, 338 m s Sandy Hook 8 p m 19.

Str City of Savannah, New York for Savannah, passed Hatteras 8 p m 19.

Str City of Macon, Savannah for Boston, 60 m s w Shinnecock 8 p m 19.

### NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

Strs Concho, Galveston, Key West and Jacksonville (has been reported for Boston); Proteus, New Orleans, Barnton, Neuvitas, Oceana, Bermuda; Comanche, Jacksonville and Charleston; S C; Indianapolis, Guantanamo; Lazio, from Mediterranean ports for Boston, will leave here Friday a m.

Barkentine Hancock, Finley, St John, N B, via Boston.

Wednesday—Str Fororic, Calcutta and Colombo via Boston; schs Charles Noble Simmons, Green, Charleston, S C, for New London; O D Witherell, Rockport, Mass.

### MARINE NOTES.

WASHINGTON—A derelict, bottom up, reported by the revenue cutter service, may be the missing steam lighter Columbia, which sailed from New York for Haiti with a crew of 11 men late in December and has not been heard of since. The revenue cutter Andrewsoggin reported to the treasury department today by wireless from about 250 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras.

LAUREL, Del—Sch Edgar C Ross, Charleston, S C, Dec 22, for New York with lumber, is supposed to have been lost. She was commanded by Capt Reuben McQuillen of Riverton, Md, and carried a crew of seven. Two other schooners overdue at New York are the Anna R Bishop, Bowen, Jacksonville about Dec 25, and the Martha S Bement, Jacksonville Dec 16.

### TAKE CARE OF MATURING NOTES

NEW YORK—The Southern railway will take care of the \$15,000,000 notes which mature Feb. 1 by sale of \$10,000,000 new 5 per cent three-year gold notes to J. P. Morgan & Co., and paying off the remaining \$5,000,000.

The bankers offer holders of old notes the privilege of exchanging at par for new securities at 90 1/2. Holders who desire to exchange are asked to deposit notes with the bankers ex-February coupons, and will receive new notes bearing interest from Feb. 1 and 1 1/2 per cent in cash. The offer may be terminated without notice.

BANK MERGER FALLS THROUGH.

NEW YORK—Negotiations for purchase of the Nassau Trust Company of Williamsburg by the Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn have fallen through.

## What Is Your Right Hand Doing?



THE hand that writes a free want ad. for us is the hand that may be turned into an entirely new channel of activity. Don't believe that opportunity pauses but once at each man's door

NOW spells OPPORTUNITY for those who make the most of each chance for betterment. If you are out of employment, perhaps the

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may bring you in touch with an employer. If your own city does not offer the chance you wish, perhaps you may find

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Employers of all classes of labor are offered free space in The Monitor to advertise for employees

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## SEVENTEEN AWARDS FOR BRAVE DEEDS BY CARNEGIE HERO FUND

Nine of the Valiant Ones Come From Upper New England and Five From City of Boston.

### COVER WIDE FIELD

PITTSBURG, Pa. Seventeen awards for heroism were made Wednesday at the sixth annual meeting of the Carnegie hero fund commission.

As usual, most of the awards were for acts of heroism performed in the water, and of the 17 awards nine were from upper New England. Only one New York case was recognized, that of Cornelius H. Bertrand, 17 years old, of 1647 First avenue, who on Aug. 8, 1909, sacrificed himself in the Hudson river, near Spuyten Duyvil, while trying to save Charles Zimmerman.

The commission awards a bronze medal to Frederick B. Bertrand, father of the boy, and also gives him \$20 a month until \$1000 shall have been paid. This is because the boy assisted in supporting the family.

Oscar H. Thomas of Milford, Conn., gets a bronze medal and \$1000, to be applied toward the purchase of a home. His act of heroism was performed on Dec. 7, 1907, when he saved Alfred H. Smith, a Milford schoolboy, from Mill pond.

Thomas J. Caniff, of East Main street, Waterbury, Conn., on Sept. 12, 1905, saved John E. Ross, Jr., and Edward A. Sann at the plant of the Seville Manufacturing company, at Waterbury. The two men, who had been stringing a wire, had permitted it to cross a live wire while each had hold of it. Caniff seized a pair of steel shears, used old rubber shoes to protect his hands, and cut the live wire. He gets a bronze medal.

The floods in the Hocking Valley in March, 1907, again figure in the awards. Jesse E. Patterson, of Athens, Ohio, receiving a silver medal for rescuing three persons at that time. George F. Burla, of Dayton, Ohio, an editor, rescued a 12-year-old girl from the river. He got a bronze medal.

The heroes are Francis T. Smith, Boston; Thomas J. Caniff, Waterbury, Conn.; George F. Burla, Dayton, O.; Oscar H. Thomas, Milford, Conn.; James W. Harriman, Woburn, Mass.; Frank B. Weik, Walker, Iowa; Anthony J. Longhammer, Covington, Ky.; Charles W. Weld, Waterbury, Iowa; John A. Grady, East Baltic, P. E. I.; Duncan J. Campbell, Campbells Cove, P. E. I.; Cornelius H. Bertrand, New York city; Charles P. McCrory, Pittsburg; Edith M. Griger, North Attleboro, Mass.; Jesse E. Patterson, Athens, Ohio; Matthew Walsh, South Boston, Mass.; Thomas Bragan, Boston, and Humphrey J. Moynihan, Boston.

### NAMES GIVEN OUT OF PEACE COUNCIL

Mohonk Conference Chairman Appoints a Committee to Consider Plans for National Cooperation.

NEW YORK—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, chairman of the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration, announces the names of the committee to consider plans for a national council for arbitration and peace whose purpose shall be to bring into harmonious cooperation the different peace and arbitration societies.

President Butler has named the following committee: Elihu Root, senator from New York; Andrew Carnegie, honorary president of the New York Peace Society; Albert K. Smiley, organizer of the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration; Benjamin F. Trueblood, of Boston, secretary of the American Peace Society; E. D. Warfield of Easton, Pa., president of Lafayette College; the Rev. Dr. Abbott of New York, editor of the Outlook; Edwin D. Mead of Boston, George W. Kitchley, Kent professor of law in Columbia University; James Brown Scott, solicitor of the department of state, and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

### RAILROAD LINES NAME LAWYERS

MONTREAL, Que. A change has been effected in the legal department of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific railways, whereby W. H. Biggar, K. C., formerly general solicitor for the companies, becomes general counsel. He will have his headquarters in Montreal. The office of general solicitor is abolished.

D'Arcy Tate is appointed solicitor for the Grand Trunk Pacific railway with headquarters at Winnipeg.

Other appointments in the legal department of the Grand Trunk railway are: M. K. Cowan, K. C., solicitor; W. E. Foster, assistant solicitor.

### NEW ARBITRATOR NAMED.

CARACAS, Venezuela.—The Venezuelan government has appointed A. Beernaert, Belgian minister of state, to represent this country at the Hague tribunal in the matter of arbitration of American claims against Venezuela arising out of the Castro administration. Mr. Beernaert succeeds Dr. Roque Saez-Pena, an Argentinean who resigned.

## MARY BAKER EDDY ACCEPTS HONOR

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science Acknowledges Courtesy of Women Journalists.

The literary meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association was held Wednesday at the Vendome. Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb of Lynn presided. Mrs. Lulu S. Upham, corresponding secretary, read several new year greetings from absent members, closing with the following letter of acceptance by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy of the honorary membership tendered her by the club at the business meeting on Jan. 5:

CHESTNUT HILL, Jan. 7, 1910. New England Woman's Press Association, Bessie Brown Cobb, president; Lulu S. Upham, corresponding secretary.

Dear friends: Your kind proffer of membership in your association is received. I greatly appreciate your kindness in tendering me this evidence of your esteem, and will accept your courtesy.

May our heavenly Father prosper and bless you, is my heartfelt desire. Lovingly yours, MARY BAKER EDDY.

Frank Basil Tracy gave a talk on Francis Parkman, Roger Goon of Lynn, a little Chinese boy, dressed in native costume, sang, accompanied by Robert Hamilton of Winchester. The hostesses included Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. Marie Moore and Mrs. Alice Turner Nye.

## FAVORED NATIONS GIVE FAIR TERMS

Six Countries Granted Minimum Rates Do Not Discriminate in Duties Against the United States.

WASHINGTON.—To make perfectly clear the reasons that influenced the President in according the minimum tariff rates under the Payne-Aldrich act to the six countries named in his proclamation, which did not include Germany or France, the state department has made public a review of the trade relations between those six countries and the United States.

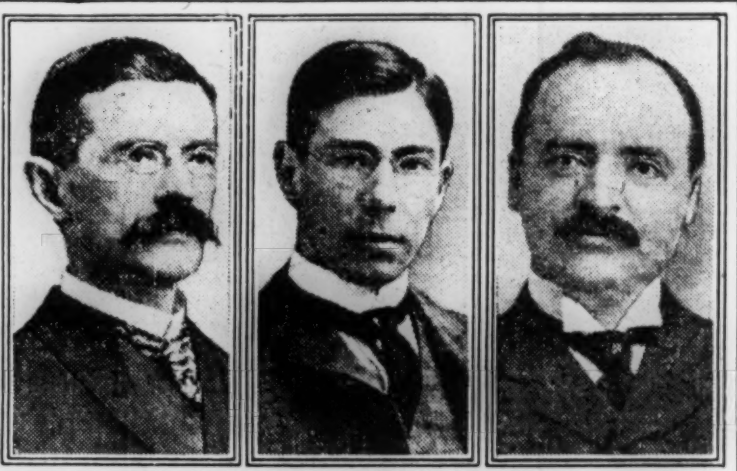
This makes apparent the fact that in no case has any of them sought to deprive the United States of that equality of trade which is accorded by European countries toward one another.

PARIS.—Great reticence is maintained here regarding the progress of the negotiations which Ambassador Jusserand is conducting at Washington for the continuance of the American minimum tariff after March 31. It is learned in an authoritative quarter that the negotiations have not yet entered the final stage, as France still awaits definite details of the American demands.

WELL-KNOWN PASTOR RESIGNS. MONTREAL, Ont.—The Rev. Dr. James Barclay has resigned from the pastorate of St. Paul's Presbyterian church. Dr. Barclay has been pastor of St. Paul's for over 25 years and is one of the best-known clergymen in Canada.

## Young Men's Club for Medford

Business men propose a helpful organization.



MEDFORD CITIZENS INTERESTED IN NEW CLUB.

From left to right—Roswell B. Lawrence, Edward E. Elder and E. B. Moore, who are promoting the movement for a young men's union.

Business men of Medford are planning a young men's club or union, which is to be educational, social and non-sectarian in its nature, patterned somewhat after the Y. M. C. A., and which is expected to fill a long felt want in the city. There is no Y. M. C. A. in Medford.

At a meeting held in Tufts hall, Wednesday evening, 150 business and professional men of Medford endorsed the general plans for such a club and made arrangements for collecting funds and providing for club rooms.

A board of directors to have charge of the management of the club was chosen with M. M. Converse, a prominent manufacturer, as chairman. The other directors are: The Rev. Burt L. York, secretary; G. M. Butler, Henry B. Doland, Clarence L. Eaton, Prof. L. B. Evans, E. B. Moore, Roswell B. Lawrence, Fred H. Nickerson and Winthrop I. Notag.

The first object of the board of directors

will be to organize committees to canvass the city for funds for furnishing the club rooms and paying the expenses of a permanent director, whose duties will be similar to those of a Y. M. C. A. secretary. At a meeting Wednesday evening \$1000 was subscribed to start the fund.

The directors are also to select quarters for the club. At present they have in mind two desirable places, both facing upon Medford square. It is believed that the clubhouse will be ready for occupancy by March 1.

The plan of the organizers of the club is to begin with work for young men over 14 years of age, and as soon as the club is well established a department for boys from 10 to 14 years of age will be added. Gymnastic apparatus will be installed, and magazines, books and games will be provided. Should the canvass of the city result in a substantial subscription, a course in industrial work will also be added.

## BIG SHEEP RANCH TO QUIT BUSINESS

PORTLAND, Ore.—One of America's greatest sheep breeding plants, the Hay Creek ranch, Crook county, Oregon, is going to stop business as a result of the conservation policy of the United States forestry department, according to a statement made by J. G. Edwards, the manager and principal owner. All of the flocks numbering over 20,000 high-bred sheep, are to be sold.

The ranch in 1906, when at its maximum, had no less than 40,000 sheep on its ranges. In summer the sheep would be grazed also on the forest reserves of the Blue mountains, this being allowed by the government under certain restrictions. The mountain grazing area has been reduced from time to time and notice has just been received to 30 per cent further reduction.

Because of the big output of wool of the Hay Creek ranch, Shaniko, Ore., the nearest railroad station, has long been the largest point of origin of wool shipments in the Pacific Northwest.

### SCHOOL TO GIVE A PLAY.

KEENE, N. H.—The Keene high school senior class will present the three act farce "The Sisterhood of Bridget," Friday evening, Jan. 21, the proceeds to go to the school's annual Washington trip fund.

### MISSION AUXILIARY TO MEET.

WORCESTER, Mass. The western Massachusetts branch of the women's auxiliary of the board of missions will meet in this city Friday and Saturday morning in All Saints church.

### ROXBURY WOMAN PASSES AWAY.

Mrs. Minnie Kunz of Western place, Roxbury, passed away this morning as a result of being struck by an outward bound car on the Charlestown bridge Wednesday night.

## NICARAGUA HALTS PLANS FOR PEACE

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—All hope of avoiding a further battle between the revolutionists under Provisional President Estrada and the government forces, has been abandoned as a result of President Madrid's rejection of the latest peace proposal presented by Estrada and his chief general, Chamorro.

General Estrada is now expected to give battle to the government troops. Acayapa and if successful there to move against Managua. Another reverse of the government forces is declared likely to cause Madrid to sue for peace on any terms.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua.—Salomon Selva, who appeared as prosecuting attorney before the court martial that sentenced Grose and Cannon, the Americans who allied themselves with the insurgent cause, and General Medina, who was charged by President Zelaya with the execution of the sentences, were arraigned in court today accused of having convicted the prisoners illegally.

### CHARGE RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

CHICAGO.—State Attorney Wayman said today that civil and criminal action would probably be taken at once against Benjamin Thomas, former president of the Western Indiana railroad; John C. Fetzer, president of the Illinois Northern Railway Company, and Charles R. Kappes, a real estate man, charged with having defrauded the railroad out of \$850,000 through raising the price of real estate.

### CURTAIN CASE DISMISSED.

PARIS.—The court today dismissed the case growing out of the attempted seizure of lace curtains furnished for the residence in the avenue du Bois de Boulogne of Mrs. John G. A. Leishman, wife of the United States ambassador to Italy.

# Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4130 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

### REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL SHORE FRONT over 2000 sq. ft. of land, with 800 ft. frontage on Atlantic ocean, at Swampscott-by-the-Sea, only 14 miles from Boston, in the famous North Shore District, but a short ride from President Taft's summer "White House"; a most beautiful site, with fine natural bathing beach, secluded and safe at all tides; present buildings consist of hotel enjoying patronage of best class only, with 84 guest rooms, ball room, music room, dining room, lobby, kitchen, laundry, etc.; also 3 cottages; nice grove, fine tennis court, city water, gas and electricity.

This property is adapted for a first-class hotel business, or would be ideal for summer residential purposes, being most accessible, yet exclusive. This estate enjoys many natural advantages, with a fine ocean view on three sides. To settle an estate, will be sold for \$100,000; in ten years should be worth double present price. For full particulars address

CHAR. G. WOODBRIDGE, 44 CENTRAL AVE., LYNN, MASS.

### HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Bright & Howes GOWNS LACES WRAPS GLOVES CURTAINS BLANKETS CLEANS D

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Modern Methods Under Sanitary Conditions Highest Grade Work at Short Notice

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M. A. CARTER, PLUMBING, steam and gas fitting, 53 Norway st., Boston; tel. 232-3 R. B.

### INSTRUCTION

REFINED N. German family offers comfortable home to ladies; lessons in German, French, music, painting; excellent references. FRANK OBERSTEIN, SCHULZE, Dresden, A. Liebigstr. 9.

### RESTAURANTS

SOUTH STATION RESTAURANT ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 200 people; all modern conveniences. J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

## NEPONSET RIVER TO BE IMPROVED

On account of the recent work by Representative Wolcott of Norfolk county in the investigation of the condition of the Neponset river and his efforts in bringing the matter to the attention of the state authorities, vigorous action will be taken in the near future to improve conditions which have given offense in Milton and the Lower Mills district for a score of years.

The state board of health has placed in the hands of the attorney general evidence upon which he will base prosecutions of several parties who are charged with disobeying the law by emptying noxious waste into the stream.

### BENEFIT PLAY IS POSTPONED.

The benefit performance of the Mass. chusetts society, Daughters of the Revolution, in aid of the fund for erecting a memorial at Annapolis, Md., to the soldiers of the revolution, which was to have been given this afternoon at Colonial theater, has been indefinitely postponed. The chairman of the committee, Mrs. Helen M. Burton, will be at 100 Boylston street Friday afternoon, and those who have purchased tickets may return them at that time and have their money refunded.

### INCREASE IN BUILDING.

ONTARIO, Ont.—According to the Contract Record for January building operations throughout the Dominion in 1909 show satisfactory increases in the principal cities and towns. Calgary, however, trends out with a record increase of 720 per cent over last year, the figures jumping from \$837,000 to \$2,420,000.

### JAPAN REFUSES KNOX PROPOSAL.

PEKING.—Japan has notified China informally through the Japanese legation here that Japan and Russia, with concerted action, will decline the proposal of the United States for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways.

### G. A. R. MEETS AT BROCKTON.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Quarterly meetings were held in this city Wednesday by the Plymouth county G. A. R. and the Plymouth county W. R. C. with 146 veterans in attendance.

## Testimonial and Purse For Pole Discoverer Are Planned by Civic Forum

NEW YORK.—A national testimonial with a purse of \$10,000 for polar discoverer Robert E. Peary is planned for the evening of Feb. 8 at the Metropolitan opera house. Governor Hughes will preside. The testimonial will be under the auspices of the Civic Forum, and the arrangements are being made by Director Robert Erskine Ely.

### ROOMS

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CHILD, 16 years, to learn housekeeping on small farm for home clothes and \$25 per week to be one of family with equal privileges. Address P. 292, Monitor office.

### SITUATIONS WANTED

MIXING ENGINEER graduate with 11 years experience United States, Mexico and abroad, seeks engagement; refers to all positions employers. Is competent from both engineering and business standpoint; to manage large proposition, considerable experience as reporting engineer. P. 4, 2032 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER capable, refined New England woman desires a position in a country home; has a knowledge of good cooking and the details of a well-ordered home; references. Address A. 255, Monitor office.

AMERICAN woman, educated, accustomed to travel, wishes engagement as companion, chaperon or other position of trust, at home or abroad. References. MRS. M. K. S. SMITH, West Chester, Penn.

WANTED: Position by a machine blacksmith and jobber. Has good experience; an steady and reliable. V. 246, Monitor office.

YOUNG MAN (colored) wants position as butler or valet; first-class references. BOSS, 41 Dundee st., Boston, Mass.

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## The Stability

to investigate, follow up and buy a good offering.

THE MONITOR REACHES THIS CLASS

## FOURTEEN MEETS FOR AVIATORS

Over Half a Million Dollars in Prizes Is Offered for Many Contests in Flying This Year.

Over half a million dollars in prize money will be offered this year for aviation meets held under the auspices of the International Aeronautical Federation. Fourteen meets are scheduled between April 10 and Nov. 2, for which the total sum of \$416,000 has already been promised. This does not include the meets at Berlin, St. Petersburg, Milan, in England, and in the United States.

According to the rules of the International Aeronautical Federation no city may be granted exclusive dates for an aviation meet unless at least \$40,000 in prize money is offered. No amount so far has been guaranteed for the American and two English meets, but it is certain that more than \$40,000 will be offered at each of these, as exclusive dates have been granted the clubs behind the meets. The Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Milan dates are not exclusive, therefore it is probable that the amount of money that will be offered in these three cities will not reach the limit.

The Aero Club of America secures the longest dates awarded. This meeting will close the series of official flights, the week being devoted to competition for the Gordon Bennett cup. The American dates are from Oct. 18 to Nov. 2. Several cities have bid for the aviation meets awarded to the United States, but no selection will be made until all the bids are in. It is not improbable that the meeting will take place at the Belmont park race track, although Washington, Detroit, St. Louis, and other cities are keen bidders for the attraction.

The dates, cities, and amounts of the different prize money for the year follow:

April 10 to 25, Nice, \$46,000.  
May 10 to 16, Berlin, not exclusive; 20 to 30, Verona, \$42,000.  
June 3 to 15, Budapest, \$120,000; 18 to 21, St. Petersburg, not exclusive; 28 to July 19, Rheims, \$40,000.  
July 11 to 16, England; 14 to 24, Automobile Club, \$40,000; 24 to Aug. 1, Belgium, \$40,000.  
Aug. 6 to 13, England; 25 to Sept. 4, Douville, \$18,000; 24 to Aug. 1, Belgium, \$40,000.  
Sept. 9 to 18, Bordeaux, \$40,000; 21 to Oct. 3, Milan.  
Oct. 18 to Nov. 2, America, Gordon Bennett cup in the last week.

## MR. TAFT'S FEDERAL INCORPORATION IDEA NOW SHUNTED ASIDE

WASHINGTON.—The Taft federal incorporation scheme was pigeon-holed today. The President has decided to abandon further efforts in behalf of this legislation at the present session of Congress.

Recent conferences with the leaders have convinced the President that he cannot either force or cajole Congress into putting into effect all of the various recommendations made in his message. He has rolled up his sleeves on the interstate commerce law proposition and is preparing to push it. It would like also to see his conservation bills go through, but will make them a secondary consideration.

A good-sized delegation of out-and-out anti-trust congressmen have let it be known that they do not want the President's federal incorporation scheme, which, they say, "tends to separate the sheep from the goats and allows the bad corporations to share with the good corporations in the benefits of federal protection."

Because of this opposition and rather than prejudice the chances of the other measures in which he is more vitally interested, the President has consented to the sidetracking of the corporation measure.

### NEW YORK SENATORS EXCUSED.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Senator Joham P. Allds, Republican leader of the Senate, and Senator Benn Conger of Tompkins were excused at their request today from further attendance in the Senate until the accusations made against Mr. Allds by Senator Conger, involving charges of alleged bribery when both were serving in the Assembly several years ago, have been officially investigated.

### HEAVY FLOODS IN FRANCE

RHEIMS, France.—A flood due to heavy rains is sweeping a large part of eastern and southern France. At Avenay, near here, the entire population has been cut off



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## OLD NANTUCKET

NANTUCKET, on the island of that name, is one of the oldest towns of the country, having been settled in 1652. It was long an important seat of the whale fisheries and this brought prosperity to the little sea-girt community that made for educational opportunities, which with the independent thinking of island people brought it about that the people of Nantucket have a quality—even today in the decline of the place to little more than a summer resort—which stamps them as among the most truly representative of New Englanders. Many men of note claim Nantucket as their ancestral home, and such famous women as Maria Mitchell, Lucretia Mott, and the mother of Benjamin Franklin. Frederick Douglass' first appearance before an audience was at a meeting held in Nantucket, where Garrison induced him to tell his story.

The town and the sweet moorland reaches of the island have an individual charm which no other place can equal for the true lover of Nantucket. The narrow streets of the village are little more than lanes, where flowers from one garden may all but touch hands with those across the way. The summer residences far out on the cliffs interfere little with the original town, which retains all its old-time quaintness, and where a delay of summer guests may spend the shut-in winter days to his great edification and enjoyment. He will hear tales of the brave old days of the town, when shipping crowded the harbor and sailormen from all the world over did congregate on the rude wharves. Every house has



TOWER OF OLD SOUTH CHURCH.  
Stone alley and a glimpse of the tower where the Lisbon bell hangs.

still its souvenir of some far-away port. The winter time spirits of the young people were often on a grand scale. For example, there was a game of hide and seek, which has reminiscences of the old story of the "Mistletoe Bough." One young woman of the neighborhood was chosen as quarry. It was her task so to secrete herself in the town that she could not be found. Her friends were all given the freedom of all the houses to scan every nook and corner of the last garret in search of their lost comrade. Of course she had to choose an accomplice. There is a legend of one young woman who was hidden for days in the secret room of one old Nantucket mansion. Her food was brought by the one member of the family who knew her presence there, and by signals and quickwitted cooperation on the part of the two girls the presence of the guest was undiscovered. Until very recently the town was still the means of informing the people of local events, for though there is a flourishing newspaper the gossip ways of the older days are still dear to the townfolk—and they afford amusement and interest to the summer guests as well.

The cut here shows the tower of the Old South church. The bell here was cast in Lisbon in 1810 and was one of a chime of six made for use in that city. This was bought by Captain Charles Clisby of Nantucket, who sent it to the island, where it was hung in its present position in 1815. It bears an inscription in Spanish dedicating it to "the good Jesus of the mountain."

## Ink the Romans Used

The ancient Romans commonly wrote with a metal point (stilus) on wooden tablets covered with wax (tabulae), but permanent records were written on parchment with a reed pen and liquid pigment, or ink.

At Haltern, in Westphalia, near the site of the Aliso fortress erected by Drusus in the year 11 B. C., was recently found a bronze vessel containing a dried black mass, which Professor Kasser has decided to be Roman ink. The mass was found to consist chiefly of soot and tannate of iron. It also contained small quantities of ferric acid, copper oxide, clay, magnesia, gypsum, phosphoric acid, carbonic acid, alkalies and sand. These probably represented chiefly accidental impurities which have found their way into the inkstand, but some of them may be due to the chemical actions of the ink on the bronze vessel.

The presence of an aromatic substance suggests that the ink was imported from Italy, where the use of perfumed ink was common.—Exchange.

## Indians Like the Duke

It will no doubt come as a surprise to many to hear that the Duke of Connaught, whose name has been mentioned as a likely successor to Earl Grey as governor-general of Canada, belongs to the Six Nations Indians of Canada. He is, in fact, the only white man to receive such a mark of affection from these famous Redskins, and he is known among them as "Cousin Arthur."—Manitoba Free Press.

Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the disparagement of others.—George Washington.

## An American Singer's Success

THE Delineator for January has a significant article in Mrs. Rappold's account of her debut in opera. She was the first American singer without European reputation, even without European training, who was ever introduced to a Metropolitan audience as a prima donna. It came about in this way. "The Queen of Sheba" had been announced for the opening night at the Metropolitan and Corrida had refused to sing the role. Mr. Corrida had heard Mrs. Rappold by chance at a concert in Brooklyn and had promised to hear her in an operatic role. Her teacher, knowing about the debated opera, coached his pupil for a week in the new role. As she says, the time came when she stood on the Metropolitan stage with Mr. Corrida and her teacher, while she sang the music of Elsa. "Cried Mr. Corrida, 'Ah, if you could only sing Sulamith!'" "She can," cried her teacher. And

sing it she did. Mr. Corrida rushed on to the stage, seized her wrist and dragged her to his office, shutting the door behind him. "Now you are to sign a contract to sing Sulamith in the 'Queen of Sheba' before you leave the office." She protested her inexperience, her ignorance of dramatic art, in vain. "The outcome was that after three weeks of preparation in which Mr. Corrida did everything to forward her work, she appeared at the opening night and scored a great success. She writes her story to encourage other American girls and to record an important event in the annals of American music. She cites the great advance in opera among us during very recent years and the various opportunities for study in New York with famous artists, and says that the time is already past when an American girl cannot be heard in her own country without the stamp of European manufacture.

## IN HIS NAME

The hymnist who wrote "When I can read my title clear to mansions in the skies, I'll bid farewell to every fear and wipe my weeping eyes," spoke perhaps more truly than he fully realized. To read our title clear to a heavenly abode is to understand what sonship to God really means. Jesus bade us pray in his name—that is, in the name of the son of God. He implies that we are to adopt this name for our own and ask for what we will fearlessly, as one who comes in the name of the owner of any treasure and has it paid over to him so that he thus actually comes into the possession of his own. When we can rise to the height of this understanding we not only know that heavenly mansions are ours but we actually enter that "house of the Lord," which Mrs. Eddy translates "the consciousness of Love" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 578).

When the Pharisees sought to trip Jesus in asking about the tribute to Caesar the Master's answer held a double meaning as his words so often did. The image and superscription on the coin in question were Caesar's; and rightly indeed the people were bidden to render to Caesar those things that bore his mark. That is, they were to attribute all that partook of an earthly nature to material sense, typed here by the Roman conqueror. But in man's true selfhood Jesus saw the image and superscription of God, and even as the stamp and coinage of Caesar were to be accounted of to him, so man in God's image with the name of the son of God is to be accounted of to God. As the gold with Caesar's name had currency and value in Caesar's empire and because of his imperial authority, so man, robed in God's treasure, mint, has the right to be, because God is back of him. In God's Kingdom of heaven man is seen as the pure gold with out alloy, genuine, because he is of God. When we despise any child of God—ourselves or another—when we see any one as weak, impotent, a disgrace or a failure, we are really refusing our proper tribute to God. We are failing to render to Him that which is His. To claim poverty as our heritage, for example, is to affirm poverty of the infinite God. To hold that any son of His is limited in any way is really to discredit God, who is the

Principle of man, the Father who is responsible for man. We accuse God of niggard provision for His household, of inability to carry out successfully the great scheme of His creation, when we see poverty, disease, disaster, loss existing under His regime. To look at the universe thus is to dishonor God. But when we have had a glimpse of what infinite resource means, supply not bounded as material things must always be wherein for one to possess much means for others to lack, but supply boundless as infinity itself, then we understand our title to heavenly good of every sort; and it is in this spiritual apprehension both of the illimitable resources of divine Love and of man as His image that we read our title clear to heavenly mansions. Once this is seen—even when it is but half-spelled out as by the lips of a child—then and then only are we able to bid farewell to fear and wipe tears away from eyes that thenceforth see out of obscurity. Then we begin our upward way toward the full demonstration (realization) of this actual fact of being.

Turning away from the vain testing of the mortal sense we keep steadily on in the path which scientific teaching has pointed out. We know this is the way and though clouds may again obscure the distant scene, hide the sky-towers and battlements toward which we tend, we know we shall yet arrive and gain an entrance by virtue of that name wherewith God Himself has signed and sealed us. We know, too, that just so far as we can nullify the claim of fear and discouragement by affirming the spiritual facts as they have been revealed in our brighter hours, just so much the faster shall we advance. To see that whatever would hold us in the old bondage to Caesar—mortal mind—is merely a false claim upon us, an illusion, not true in any way, shape or manner, is to render to Caesar his own things; that is, to recognize the discouragement and self-condemnation or our condemnation of others as having no source save in the evil suggestions of a false sense of mind and life and being. These are not true, because they are not what God affirms of man. This coinage of mortal mind we know to be spurious because God is Mind and whatever comes from the All-mind must be like Him in every particular. Once to recognize any-

thing as contradicting His nature is to know its nothingness, hence its powerlessness. God is all power and He is good. We need never fear too much to trust Him. No request is unanswered. Love answers as we can receive and answers always in good. Love never pays our demands on His treasure house in the counterfeit coin of mortal mind, though this is what we in our impatience often would demand. Let us rest assured in this: no prayer is unanswered by that Love who answers even "before they call."

For our guidance there are certain rules to which we may give heed. First we are not to ask for the morrow. The need of the day, whatever it is, is always met; let us rest confident that tomorrow's need will also be provided for. Second, we are not to choose for ourselves what specific form good shall take in our lives. We do not know "what we should pray for as we ought." Mrs. Eddy says, "No bias can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be molded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds." (Science and Health, p. 1). As we test the rule and practise of Christian Science more and more we see more and more clearly that divine good is expressing Himself in our human experience just as fast as we are purified, and therefore that we may trust God to bring to us just the experience we need and the blessing that will advance us at every stage of development. Thirdly, we learn that under whatever guise the sense of need may present itself—the lack of friends, of health, of money, of opportunity, of ability or of happiness—there is never but the one human need and this is the need for spiritual light, for a better understanding of God, in whom and through whom we have all things. So whenever we find ourselves praying for any specific earthly good let us translate the petition into spiritual terms and ask with Solomon for an understanding heart. All the rest shall be added unto us, as he proved and as Jesus promised. Then the meaning of that wonderful passage in Job will come clear: "Acquaint now thyself with Him and be at peace; thereby good shall come unto thee."

## Douglas Jerrold

Appropos of Scott and Shakespeare, above all who gathered about them in the social club? Was it only because of their genius? Not so. Rossetti, too, was another of the same Olympian mold in his social relations to those who gathered about him. By "social" is meant the life of the literary club and of meetings where the guests were wont to forego for good talk. Everybody loved Rossetti who came in intimate touch with him, as they loved Scott long before, and Shakespeare long before that—if we are to believe the stories about the "Mermaid." They easily led among the wits. So, too, did Douglas Jerrold, whose work has scarcely lived. It has been said that Jerrold continually talked puns but never wrote them. He was the most brilliant man of his coterie, and has been called by Watts-Dunton "the symposium of the Covent Garden clubs." Except the Caudle lectures and an occasional witticism recorded by some one else we never hear mention of any writing of Jerrold. We know him as the most brilliant man on the staff of Punch, but only because that is his reputation. Professor Masson used to say that the "corrections of Jerrold's wit seemed to make the air of every room in which he was the center sparkle like sea-phosphorescence on a summer night."—Bookman.

## A GROUP OF FRENCH WRITERS

(See Faguet's Literary History of France.)

WHILE Racine's work is more romantic and less healthy than Corneille, he is the greatest French tragic dramatist, just as Moliere is the greatest comedian. The glory of Corneille alternates with that of Racine for successive generations, but today Racine ranks first to the Frenchman. He appeared when Corneille's star was beginning to decline. His style was pure and correct and easy, and he brought to the drama the definite results of all the philosophical and moral analyses with which the age had been busy. His poetry was marked by its beauty, and on the French stage for a century there had been nothing but declamation. He chose always a background that would awaken the imagination, such as the deserted East in "Andromache," the mountainous regions with their awful defiles in "Mithridate" and in "Athalie" the Jewish temple with its recesses and mysterious depths.

La Fontaine's fables stand as the masterpiece of French literature to many critics. They may be regarded as a satirical picture of the society of the time, with the King, the courtiers, the nobles, the rustic and the common people all represented by the animals and the story showing a delicate observation and delicious satire. Or they are a picture of all humanity, shown on the stage of the universe. "He is our Homer," say some, but Faguet says he is equally the French Virgil or Goethe. This estimate is as thoroughly French as is La Fontaine himself. His poetry is beautiful

and his satire delicate and keen; but that the interplay of character among the animals as he represents them should make him worthy the name of a Homer in the French thought shows a point of view of his art as art which it is hard for the outsider to grasp. "These little stories about animals" is the first characterization which occurs to the non-Gallic mind; that the stories so unheroic in all externals can be seen deeply enough to rank with the "Aeneid" or "Wilhelm Meister" is a commentary on the French way of thinking which furnishes food for thought to the alien.

Faguet says, "There was a marvelous musician in La Fontaine; an artist who painted his picture by the sounds, the turns and the divisions of the lines, as well as by the words—a man who seems to have laid a wager to write in irregular verse, to change his rhythm every moment so that his meter might express anything that he wanted to say." "As a poet there is no one who can be compared to him among the French and as a versifier, Victor Hugo alone by his variety of styles has shown proof of similar mastery. "The glory of La Fontaine is perhaps the greatest and is incontestably the most living of all our literary glories." Certainly as "Don Quixote" is the individual and characteristic Spanish masterpiece, with an animus and a form that no other country has handled in anything like the same degree of literary skill; so in a collection of fables La Fontaine has the field all to himself and may show that the French genius is in the perfecting of a series of small and perfect vignettes rather than in the handling of

large canvases. We find this true in the realm of music, too; as perhaps the most truly characteristic form of French music is the song—for musicians also the highest form of vocal art.

Fenelon, another of the most famous literary men of France, was also a writer of fables, which are more suited to children than those of La Fontaine. His great work is, however, "Telémachus," the story of the son of Ulysses who wanders under the tuition of Mentor, whose name is proverbial now for the admonitory friend and companion. It was for a century and a half the most widely read of all French books. Fenelon was a critic and concerned also with religious writings.

To study men of all ages and places, said Voltaire, one should read La Bruyere. His characters are portraits of the period, clever and luminous. Mme. de Maintenon ranks as a moralist. Wife of Scarron, she was a born mistress of public instruction. She founded the boarding school of St. Cyr and directed it and wrote thence letters and talks on the education of girls, with wonderful good sense and judgment. "What does your soliloquy think of it?" said Louis XIV. to Mme. de Maintenon at his ministerial council.

Mme. de la Fayette wrote the French novel "The Princess of Cleves," a prose tragedy written in the style of Racine, the type of the analytical novel. The Contes of Charles Perrault (fairy stories) belong to this period.

"Gil Blas" by Le Sage is the next great masterpiece, the "Don Quixote" of French literature. The hero tells the story of his life and ordinary people move about with an extraordinary verisimilitude. Le Sage has high art as a narrator and a gentle satirical touch which shows all the follies of humanity without bitterness.

## Nothing Like Education

Missus—Look here, Susan, I can write my name in the dust upon this table!

Susan—Ah, mum, there's nothing like education, is there, mum?—Comic Cuts.

It is a belief of mine that no student ever attains very eminent success by simply doing what is required of him. It is the amount and the excellence of what is over and above the required that determines the question of ultimate distinction.—Charles K. Adams.

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## The Test of an Executive

Governor Hughes of New York at a meeting of the American Historical Association said: "Those charged with executive affairs must be certain that the demands of the moment, by the endeavor to apply a principle of action which is the result of profound thought. Now, I know that this is far removed from the purpose of those who would twist government and administration to some selfish purpose, and make it serve the ends simply of ambition, or of greed. But I thank heaven that in this country those charged with administration are more and more realizing that the people are content with honest interpretation of facts, according to the light of the interpreter, but will not put up with any attempt to cover improper designs by any sort of parade of either conservative learning or radical proposal."

## 'His Unworldliness

J. Pierpont Morgan at the recent diocesan convention in New York told a group of clergymen this story of a minister: "He was as innocent, this good man, of financial matters," said Mr. Morgan, "as the average financier is of matters ecclesiastical. "He once received a check—the first he had ever got in his life—and took it to a bank for payment. "But you must endorse the check," said the paying teller, returning it through his little window. "Indorse it?" said the minister, in a puzzled tone. "Yes, of course. It must be indorsed on the back." "I see," said the minister. And turning the check over, he wrote across the back of it: "I heartily indorse this check."—Louisville Herald.

He delivers the goods—the grocer's boy.—Kansas City Star.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 20, 1910.

### Piano Trade and Merchant Navy

THE importance of the piano trade of the country will be generally recognized by well-informed people. It represents a very considerable share of the commercial capital, intelligence and respectability of the country, and in all of these particulars it is well represented in turn by the National Association of Piano Dealers. This body is composed of the intermediaries between the people who make pianos—a very strong industrial group—and the people who buy them—a class of high average in our citizenship. The point is, that in these piano dealers, whose executive committee has just been in session here, we have a class that can be fairly said to typify that which is representative and worthy in our mercantile life.

Before adjourning, the executive committee of the national association resolved to assist in urging "the passage by Congress of the measure now pending, known as the Humphrey ocean mail bill, which would do much to bring about a national development of our merchant navy"; and, further, "that it be the purpose and intent of the individual members of this committee to assist in every way possible, to the end that the bill shall become a law, believing that its passage would be of great benefit to the people of the United States."

Now, whatever else may be said, it cannot be asserted with any degree of truth that in the piano dealers of the United States, or in the executive committee of their principal association, there is any evidence to be found of a desire to promote any movement that does not look primarily to the public welfare rather than to the advancement of any selfish or special interest. Public comfort, public contentment and public prosperity are conducive to the interests of the piano trade, and it is the right as well as the duty of the piano dealers to pursue these and to preserve them.

They may be altogether wrong in thinking that our national interests can be advanced, or might be subserved, by restoring the American flag to the place it once occupied in the commerce of the world. But it must be conceded even by the most determined foe of ship subsidy that they are not, as a rule, easily misled on questions of political or social duty, and that, as a rule, they are not subject to economic illusions.

It is to be hoped that the other nations of the world will follow the example of Holland, which has announced that it will strongly support the American proposal for a permanently sitting court of arbitration. And after the court is established let each nation try to give it as little as possible to arbitrate.

A GREAT deal of personal and political bitterness is attendant upon the Pinchot-Ballinger case. In all instances of this kind the original accusations are fairly certain to be supplemented by others of a character that entitles them to be called "sensational." Mr. Ballinger has had a very active career. He has had much to do with people and affairs. In the course of his public life he has been called upon to reach many conclusions and decisions that have been unexpected and that have proved disappointing and unwelcome. It is part of the penalty of prominence that in order to perform one's duty faithfully one must at times run counter to the opinions, prejudices and interests of others.

Even Mr. Pinchot, popular as he is, is not a subject of universal admiration. His activities have raised up critics and enemies for him also. With no purpose of reflecting upon him in the least, but with the view simply of illustrating the necessity of reserving judgment in the case of Secretary Ballinger, it might be pointed out that the former chief forester is being discredited at present in many quarters. These allegations, until all the facts are known, should be given no more credence by fair-minded people than the charges against Secretary Ballinger.

Those who are so disposed may believe anything they hear. When it once becomes known that they are credulous they will be kept busy listening. Those who do not care to hear anything but the truth, on the other hand, will have to seek it, and be patient in the search for it. The truth is not gossiped. We shall have the whole truth in the Pinchot-Ballinger affair in due time. Let us be patient in the search for it.

If Governor Hughes should retire and Mr. Loeb should succeed him, New York would still have a careful man at the head of affairs, provided Mr. Loeb looked after his duties as closely as he does now while collector of the port of New York.

### Not Federalization but Uniformity

UNIFORMITY in legislation among the states was the one distinct and impressive note sounded by the National Civic Federation at its meeting in Washington on Tuesday. Whether intentionally or unintentionally, those who engaged in the discussion were practically in agreement with regard to a panacea for recognized faults in administration that may prove to be a solution for a rather perplexing problem. The meeting of the state executives close by is indicative of the gravity of this problem. The nation has become too large to be subject to divergent local laws. Interstate commerce and interstate relationship generally, it is felt on all sides, should not longer be hampered by conflicting and often antagonistic state enactments.

On the other hand, the desire is universal that the integrity of the states shall be preserved; the opposition to continued, or progressive, centralization of power in federal authority is pronounced. Here is the problem. There should be a satisfactory solution for every human riddle; the speakers at the National Civic Federation meeting seem to be agreed upon the one required to meet this case.

Of course, they are not the original discoverers of the solution. Senator Root, in his repeated warnings to the states to reform their methods if they would save themselves, perhaps, the first to point the way out of this dilemma. The result, in effect, "Unless the states bestir themselves and ready themselves to the demands of the nation, the nation will be forced to take the matter out of their

hands." The governors' conference is partly a response to this admonition; by it William George Gordon's useful activity with regard to the House of Governors was in a large measure inspired. What the Civic Federation speakers should be credited with is the clearness and force with which they apply the doctrine of uniformity to the uppermost questions of the hour.

Many of the states have taken steps to promote the uniform laws movement. John C. Richberg, who is president of the Illinois uniform laws commission, was one of those who addressed the meeting, and his summary of the situation is comprehensive as well as educational. "Where our problems are national, where state independence means national chaos," he says, "either the federal government as representing the united people must act for the people, or the states must join hands, sacrifice sectional desires, individual methods of business, even, perhaps, climatic habits of thought, and adopt uniform legislation as the medium for expressing their diverse interests, even as a common language carries the expression of their divergent thoughts."

Very well put. This is the fingerpost that points the way out of "too much federalization." And while a high order of patriotism will be required to induce the states to be guided by it, there is gratification and encouragement in the knowledge that many of them are already looking in the right direction.

HALLEY's comet has been superseded by an interloper first discovered a few nights ago in South Africa. It is to be hoped there will be no contention between the two rivals regarding which is the more popular and brilliant attraction. There is room and glory enough for both.

THE announced determination of Governor Hughes of New York not to be a candidate for a renomination and his statement that he will retire to private life have caused general regret to be expressed. He has proved himself an able executive and an active worker for the public welfare in matters both state and national. The retirement of such a man can only be regarded as a loss. It is reported that the belief is held in some quarters, however, that the retirement of Mr. Hughes will be merely temporary. The presumption is entertained that he will be a candidate for nomination for President in 1912. Some say that Governor Hughes is taking a long look ahead and exhibiting remarkable shrewdness; that he could add nothing to his public reputation if he were again elected Governor, while if he were defeated he would be in an unfortunate position.

Yet a Washington despatch states that Governor Hughes has given denial to the report that he would be a candidate for nomination for President. When he was asked, "Does your decision to retire as Governor mean that you will be a candidate for higher office in 1912?" he replied, "It does not mean anything of the sort; it means simply that I shall resume the practice of law when I finish my present term of office. I shall have served the state for four years and I shall be entitled to a return to private life." Notwithstanding this declaration, it is claimed the time may come when there will be an insistent demand on the part of the people that he accept the nomination for chief executive and that he will bow to it.

It is explained that Governor Hughes' present decision to return to his law practice was due to his desire to insure the interests of his family financially. He has spent \$40,000 more than his salary in running the executive mansion since he has been Governor. The expenses of the establishment have been \$20,000 a year, while his salary as Governor is \$10,000. The revelation of these conditions has been followed by the introduction in the New York Senate of a bill increasing the salary of the Governor to \$25,000.

Regarding Mr. Hughes' future, it is confidently intimated that should another vacancy take place in the supreme court during the administration of President Taft, Mr. Hughes can have it if he will accept it. Moreover, the Governor is hardly one to try the political effect of such an announcement as he has just made with reference to state office, and politicians do not question that he means what he says when he declares he will not run for the governorship again. Evidently it is time for the New York Republicans to look about for a worthy successor.

### No Sunday Baseball

A BILL to legalize the playing of baseball has been, or is to be, presented in the Ohio Legislature. It is said that the promoters of the measure hope to overcome considerable objection to it by having a provision inserted prohibiting an admission price for Sunday games. Sunday baseball is tolerated in many of the states; under certain restrictions, it is allowed in many communities that are otherwise exacting with relation to the enforcement of the Sunday laws. Worthy of particular attention it is that in communities where the widest latitude has been given to Sunday baseball in the past there is greatest opposition to it in the present, and this opposition does not come solely or mainly from the class known as "church people," but from the citizenship in general and from loyal and even ardent friends of the game.

Almost invariably the Sunday restrictions imposed in communities desirous of being looked upon as "liberal" are soon largely evaded or wholly ignored. Residents who desire to spend their Sundays in peace soon find their neighborhoods invaded by noisy throngs. Lovers of the game are frequently called upon under such circumstances to explain the disorder or worse that it seems to occasion, or to apologize for it. The net result is discontent and dissatisfaction on all sides.

The usual course of argument may well be set aside in dealing with the Ohio proposal. All right-thinking people, including those of varying shades of religious belief, will oppose the legalization of ball-playing on Sunday. Many of these people, no doubt, have tolerated it, but they have not countenanced it. Rather than appear "narrow," they have accepted Sunday baseball as they have accepted many other unwelcome things—under protest. This is very different, however, from consenting to its sanction by law.

But the matter is one that may be contemplated by friends of the game from an altogether different angle. At present baseball is unquestionably popular. Generally speaking, it is the one game in which all Americans take a common interest. It has friends among all classes. It is in the very heyday of its prosperity professionally. Why make it offensive to any class? Why imperil its standing? To be plain, why run the risk of making it disreputable and a nuisance?

### New York's Governor to Retire

THAT "the times are changed and we are changed in them" is apparent in almost any field of human endeavor to which we give even casual consideration. In no other phase of experience have the changes the years have brought been more striking than those that have come into the domestic activities of women and in the single matter of providing themselves and others in their care with wearing apparel. Quite recently it has been announced that a corporation capitalized for \$300,000,000 to control everything in the manufacture of women's clothing and furnishings is under consideration in New York city. This announcement means that a very large part of the apparel worn by women today is factory-made and is delivered into their hands in a finished state, "ready to wear." All must agree how perfectly absurd it would have been for any organization to have tried to "corner the market" on women's apparel in the old days when the first "first lady of the land," in her quiet, majestic manner, looked after the needs of her household circle. We are told that Martha Washington was plain in her dress and cared little for the luxurious ornaments deemed appropriate for the rich and great of her time. In her own home the spinning-wheels and looms were kept constantly going, and many of her dresses were woven by herself and her servants. General Washington wore at his inauguration a full suit of fine cloth, the handiwork of his own household. At a ball given in New Jersey in honor of Mrs. Washington, she wore a "simple russet gown" and a white handkerchief about her neck, thereby setting a modest example for the women of revolutionary days, who could ill afford to spend their time or money as lavishly as they might have desired.

On one occasion she gave the best proof of her success in domestic manufactures by the exhibition of two of her dresses, which were composed of cotton, striped with silk, and entirely homemade. The silk stripes in the fabric were woven from the ravellings of brown silk stockings and old crimson chair covers. It is a far cry from then till now, when the spinning-wheel has passed away, or if it remain is an object of ornament rather than an implement of use. The family loom is but a memory or at best a cobwebbed curiosity in the attic of some old-time home. Even the more modern sewing-machine is no longer deemed the household necessity of years past. Why spin or weave or sew when everything can be bought "ready to wear" for less than it costs to make it at home?

Nowadays women's tailors are almost as common as men's, and ready-made garments for clothing women from "top to toe" are on sale everywhere. The making of practical, useful things has been largely transferred from the homes to the factories, which capital and clever men can organize and control. Perhaps the last faint protest against the factory's right to make solely for money the many objects that were once fashioned with loving care still lingers in some chimney corner where a cherished grandmother, true to the habits of thrift and industry inculcated in youth, improves her time by knitting old-fashioned yarn socks and mittens that are more often worn for the purpose of pleasing and complimenting their revered maker than for any excellence they may possess over similar articles offered for sale in the public shops. There were no strikes of tens of thousands of shirtwaist makers when grandmother was a girl.

THE MEN who are planning to succeed the present speaker of the House should bear in mind the truth that the presumably fortunate one who finally secures the speakership is not likely to find it all smooth sailing. Even with a Cannon on board it has been warmly attacked by numerous foes of late.

### The Outlook in Portugal

MARQUIS JULIO DE VILHENA has resigned his leadership of the conservative party of the "Regeneradores." This is an event in Portuguese political history compared to which the accession of King Manuel and the circumstances accompanying it appear in the light of a mere dynastic change. Consilheiro de Vilhena is unquestionably one of the ablest and most brilliant and also one of the most ambitious public men Portugal has produced in a long time, and when a man of his influence withdraws from the leadership of a great party, he is prompted by motives of unusual weight. His aim is seen to be complete independence of the crown in order to be free to lead an opposition of unprecedented aggressiveness. What is the cause of this sudden rupture between King Manuel and the former head of the so-called "liberal coalition," formed at the instance of the King himself, between the remnants of the "Regeneradores" and "Dissidentes"? As far as can be gathered from the Portuguese press, the cause is an alleged breach of agreements, or promises, on the part of the crown—promises, supposed to have been made at the time that party coalition was formed.

Marquis de Vilhena, it appears, by reason of these promises, had counted on being called to form the new cabinet when the Wenceslau de Lima ministry fell; instead of which the King entrusted Francisco Veiga Beirao with that task. Senhor Beirao succeeded in completing a new cabinet with unusual ease and celerity, and this new government is quite notable for being composed wholly of "Progressistas" instead of representing the usual compromise between this and the other historic party of constitutional Portugal, the "Regeneradores."

The absence of the traditional pact between the two parties—by which the will and interests of the people have, for a generation or more, been successfully ignored—is in itself an event. And when it is considered that the new cabinet proposes, and may prove quite strong enough to pass, electoral reform as well as important amendments to the constitution, there is nothing fantastic in the inference that Portugal may be on the eve of an era in which the people's voice will actually be heard at the polls.

It is impossible not to connect this momentous development with King Manuel's recent visit to England. Time and again, regeneration from inside alone has failed in Portugal. The present determined effort, even at the cost of a political rupture with powerful politicians like de Vilhena and his satellites, points to support from without, on the basis of the time-honored alliance between the dynasties and peoples of Britain and Lusitania.

IN FREEING a man arrested for creating a disturbance in a restaurant because he had been compelled to wait a long time for the meal he had ordered, a Chicago judge said, "It is not necessary to wait longer than a reasonable time for an order to be filled." But it would have clarified matters still more if the judge had defined the meaning of "a reasonable time."

### The "Ready-Made" Age